THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Christianity a Part of the Common Law.

Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Major Cartwright, recently published, insists that the maxim, that Christianity is a part of the common law, has no foundation in the cases cited to support it, they all referring to the year book 34 Henry 6, 38, 40; which he says has no such meaning.

The substance of the case in 34 Henry 6, 38, 40, is this. It was a quare impedit against the bishop and others; and the bishop pleaded that the church was in litigation between the plaintiff and his co defendant, as to the right of patronage. The argument in one part of the case by counsel was that every advowson and right of patronage depended upon *both laws*, viz: the *law of the church* and the *common law;* for every presentment commenced at the common law and took effect by the law of the church, as to the ability or non ability of the clerk presented, or his being criminal. And it was said by *Ashton*, that if the bishop should refuse the clerk on account of alleged inability, and a quare impedit was brought, and the bishop excused himself on that account, and the parties were at issue upon the fact of ability, another judge should decide that, viz. the metropolitan.—But that was denied by *Danby*, who said it should be tried by the jury. *Ashton*, however, persisted in his opinion, arguing that the right of advowson must be tried by both laws, and that, before judgment was given, knowledge ought to be had of the ecclesiastical law. *Prisot* then said: "A tiels leys, que eux de sainte Esglise ont *en auncien Scripture* convenit pur nous a doner credence, quia ceo est comen ley, sur quel toutes maners leys sont fondues; et, auxi, sir, nous sumus obliges de conuctre leur ley de sainte Esglise; et semble, ils sount obliges de conustre notre ley." The literal translation is, "As to those laws, which those of holy church have in ancient scripture, it behoves us to give them credence, for this is common law, upon which all manner of laws are founded; and thus, sir, we are obliged to take notice of their law of holy church; and it seems they are obliged to take notice of our law.

Mr. Jefferson supposes that the words "auncien scripture" do not refer to the Holy Scriptures or Bible, but to *ancient writings*, or the written code of the church.

But if this be so, how could *Prisot* have said that they were common law, *upon which all manner of laws are founded?* Do not these words suppose that he was speaking of some superior law, having a foundation in nature or the Divine appointment, and not merely a positive ancient code of the church?

Mr. Jefferson asserts, in subsequent cases, which he refers to, the expression has been constantly understood as referring to the Holy Scriptures; but he thinks it a mistake of Prisot's meaning. Now it is some argument in favor of the common interpretation, that it has always been cited as clear—Mr. J's interpretation is novel.

This case is cited in Brook's Abridg. Title Quare Impedit pl. 12, and in Fitzherbert's Abridg. tit. 89; but no notice is taken of Prisot's saying.

Mr. Jefferson quotes sundry cases where this saying has been relied on in proof of the maxim that Christianity is a part of the common law.

Thus, in Taylor's case, 1 Vent. 293, indictment for blasphemous words, *Hale*, C. J. said, such blasphemous words are not only an offence against God and religion, but a crime against the laws and government, and therefore punishable in this court, &c.; and *Christianity is a part of the laws of England;* and therefore to reproach the Christian religion is to speak in subversion of the law. In the same case, in 3 Keble, 607, Hale, C. J. is reported to have said, "Religion is a part of the law itself, therefore injuries to God are as punishable as to the King or any common power. The case of 34 Hen. 6, 38, 40, is not here cited by the court as a foundation of their opinion. But it proceeds upon a general principle.

So in Rex v. Woolston, 2, Strange R. 834, S. C. Fitzgibb, 64, the court said they could not suffer it to be debated whether to write against Christianity, in general, was not an offence punishable in the temporal courts, at common law, it having been settled so to be in Taylor's case, 1 Vent. 293, and Rex v. Hall, 1 Strange R. 416. No reference was here made to the case in 34 Hen. 6.

A reference is made by Mr. J. to Sheppard's Abridgement, title Religion; but the only position there found, is, "that to such laws as have warrant in holy Scripture, our law giveth credence;" and laws made against the known law of God are void: and for these positions he cites, among others, the case of 34 Hen. 6, 40.

But independently of any weight in any of these authorities, can any man seriously doubt, that Christianity is recognised as *true*, as a revelation, by the law of England, that is, by the common law? What becomes of her whole ecclesiastical establishment and the legal rights growing out of it on any other supposition? What of her test acts, and acts perpetually referring to it, as a divine system, obligatory upon all? Is not the reviling of any establishment, created and supported by the public law, held a libel by the common law?

1824.

See Rex v. Williams, Holt's Law of Libel, p. 69, note (e.) Smith v. Sparrow, 4 Bing. R. 84, and particularly what is said by Mr. Justice Park in page 88. Omichund v. Barker, Willes R. 548.

Mr. Avery's acquittal.—By the Providence Journal of Monday, we learn that the case of the Rev. Ephraim K. Avery was submitted to the jury on Saturday evening, at half past seven o'clock. The arguments, both of Mr. Mason, and the Attorney General, are spoken of, on all sides, in terms of the most unqualified approbation, for their learning, ingenuity, and fairness. At the conclusion of the argument of the latter, Chief Justice Eddy charged the jury on such points of law as were relevant to the case, but declined going into the testimony at all; remarking, that it was the province of the jury to decide, in relation to the facts, from their own recollection of the evidence. It was proper that they should determine what the facts were, and the weight they were entitled to, according as they were understood, and made impressions upon the minds of the jury; for it too often happened, he observed, that where judges, in capital cases, charged the jury on the facts, the verdicts were but echoes to the opinions of the judge. The delivery of the charge is said to have occupied only six minutes.

The demeanor of Mr. Avery, on Saturday, is represented to have been singularly calm and composed. A number of his clerical brethren passed that night with him, engaged in religious exercises. On Sunday, at 12 o'clock, (noon) the jury, after having been out sixteen hours, returned into court, and pronounced a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

Thus, says the journal referred to, has this case terminated; and we cannot but hope the public will be satisfied with the result. Never was a case presented to a Jury requiring a longer or more laborious investigation; never has there been one more fairly and fully investig d.

Mr. Avery was discharged by the Court; and we learn he returned in the afternoon to his family in Bristol.

The New York Standard, in speaking of the testimony at Avery's trial, and of the design to publish it at length, says, that the intention has been altered by the perusal of what has already appeared. The details, and those especially, which are considered the most essential, are entirely unfit for the public eye, and not to be inserted in newspapers at all. Let the testimony be given to those who are to decide upon it, and published in pamphlets for those who feel an interest in it. We, says the Standard, certainly shall not send our paper into the bosom of families, to the breakfast table or parlor, filled with the indecent and disgusting details of which those reports consist.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The last Edinburgh Review says—"It would not be difficult to show that the entire landed rental of England and Wales, is, at this moment, rather under than above *thirty millions.*"

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Office of the New York Standard, Sunday, noon.

Seven days later from England.—By the packet ship New York, Capt. Bennett, from Liverpool, May 1st, we have received our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 29th April, with Lloyd's shipping list, and Liverpool dates of the 1st of May.

The intelligence, by this vessel, is quite interesting.

The Ministry had sustained a signal defeat in the House of Commons, on a question of reducing the tax upon malt, and Earl Grey had, in consequence, according to etiquette, tendered his resignation, which, however, was not accepted by the King. It was thought that the house and window tax might also be repealed, and Lord Althorp had given notice that a tax upon property and income must be resorted to, if the vote on the malt duty was rescinded.

It was confidently reported, in Paris, and believed by many, that the Russian fleet had, at the summons of the Sultan, landed 6000 troops to garrison Constantinople, and that large corps were in rapid march to the aid of Mahmoud—one division, of 10,000 men, had already crossed the frontier.

The news from Portugal, via Spain, is quite favorable to Don Pedro, who, it is said, has defeated the Miguelite army, and would, in twenty days, be before Lisbon.

Mr. Barrett, the publisher of the Dublin Pilot, in which Mr. O'Connell's letter appeared, has been indicted for the publication.

The accouchement of the Duchess of Berri was daily expected.

Office of the New York Courier and Enquirer.

The editor of the Courier and Enquirer has received, by this conveyance, London dates of the evening of the 30th April, and Liverpool of the 1st ult.

The prospects of the Belgian government do not appear to have at all improved, whilst the warlike preparations of the Dutch become more serious and menacing every day. Russia is said to have at last openly interfered in this unfortunate quarrel —a circumstance which is not likely to lead to a more speedy or satisfactory accommodation.

The King of the French prorogued the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th April. His speech on this occasion contains nothing remarkable. On the following day the royal ordinance opening the Sessions of 1833, was read in both Chambers, and the president and officers of the former Chamber reappointed.

In the House of Commons, a resolution "that the duty on malt be reduced from 20s. 8d. to 10s. the quarter," was carried against the Ministers by a majority of ten, in a house consisting of 314 members—the numbers being 162 to 152.

It was supposed that a motion for the repeal of the House and Window Tax would also succeed, and in consequence the Ministers would give notice of a motion (which would he before the House on the evening of the 30th) declaring that the repeal of these taxes could only be supplied by a general tax on property, and would occasion an extensive change in the financial system which would be inexpedient. Upon this motion they intend to test their strength, and if they fail, no doubt to resign.

FALMOUTH, April 23.

His Majesty's cutter, Sparrow, Lieut. Railley, is just arrived from Lisbon and Oporto. She left Lisbon on the 13th, and Oporto on the 20th, but the latest mail from Oporto is up to the 18th, since which nothing had transpired of consequence. The day the packet left Oporto a tremendous firing was heard, which continued until the vessel was off at sea, beyond the reach of the sound, so that in all probability something important has occurred, the particulars of which will doubtless be brought by the Pike, which is hourly expected. The squadron of Don Pedro was cruizing off Oporto, and there were twenty two vessels off the bar, laden with stores, waiting for an opprtunity to land their cargoes. Don Miguel's squadron was at anchor in the Tagus, and the cholera had broken out in Lisbon.

OPORTO, April 15.

The Chronica of to day contains an official report of the affairs of the 9th and 10th inst. since which there has been no encounter with the enemy. Our prospects seem improving, as some few deserters regularly come over to us daily, and their numbers would no doubt be greatly increased by another successful skirmish. Thirty one constitutionalists made their bows to Don Pedro this morning on landing from Vigo, who traveled through Spain to that sea port from the fortress of Almeida, in which gaol they had been confined by Don Miguel, but had succeeded in making their escape across the frontiers. A colonel of volunteers was killed yesterday, by a cannon ball, in the newly constructed redoubt of Covelo. The Naval Commissary General Sanford landed this morning from Vigo: and we learn that the squadron is taking in provisions, and may be expected off the bar in a couple of days. All differences between the government and the Admiral are positively said to be arranged.

In the way of supplies we have gone on indifferently, as since my late letter, nothing whatever was landed until last night, the weather not having been so decidedly fine as to induce the boats to put to sea. They then, however, brought on shore a good quantity of flour, five boat loads of baccalau, 31 bullocks, biscuits, and salt provisions.

A French brig of war has appeared from Lisbon, and has brought up a number of passengers who fled from that capital to join the party of Donna Maria here.

All persons who quit this city for the interior of the country, by permission of the Miguelite authorities, are to be put under quarantine for a certain number of days; but it does not appear whether this measure is to be adopted towards those soldiers who may desert to them from this side. Now that the Cholera no longer exists at Oporto, this regulation is perfectly needless and vexatious; it is probably intended only to annoy those English merchants who at this season of the year resort to the Upper Douro to purchase their wine.

Two gun boats, fitted out in this river, sailed last night for Gallicia, to purchase provisions, and if they catch any fish boats along the coast they are to bring them to the Foz, and land their cargoes there. A vessel has just anchored outside with a welcome reinforcement of 160 Frenchmen. This will more than cover our loss of the other day; which, notwithstanding the statement in the official report, was really upwards of 130 men killed and wounded.

TURKEY.

By the following account, published in the Wirtemburg Gazette, a semi official journal, it will be perceived that the Sublime Porte has acceded to the terms of PEACE proposed to him by the Pacha of Egypt. The account is likewise confirmed by intelligence derived from other sources:—

"Private letter from Vienna, April 14.

"We have this moment received, by express, news from Constantinople, on the authority of which we may rely.

"The Sultan has accepted the terms of peace proposed to him by the Pacha of Egypt, through Ali Pacha.

"The Sultan, after having assembled all the Ministers of the Ottoman Port, asked the representatives of the great European powers what they could do in his favor. Admiral Roussin offered a fleet, but it had not made its appearance, and, besides, it would not be able to prevent Ibrahim from making himself master of Asia Minor.—The Russian Ambassador replied to the same question, that the Russian army would require sixty days before it could take the field in Asia. The English Legation had not received sufficient instructions.—It was under these circumstances that the Sultan Mahmoud has followed the advices of the Western Powers, and of the Ambassadors of the Western Powers, and has resolved to accept the terms offered by the Pacha. Couriers have been dispatched in all directions to announce this important news."—*Poulson, June 5.*

The Journal of St. Petersburgh contains some highly interesting documents respecting the interference of the Russians in the affairs of Turkey.—They prove, satisfactorily, that the Porte invited the Russians, that their movements were in no wise affected by the conduct of Admiral Roussin, and that their ships are remaining in the Bosphorus, and their troops advancing on Constantinople, at the earnest request of the Sultan. The final resolve of the Emperor is, "That the squadron and corps of troops sent to assist the Sultan, at the express request of that sovereign, had orders to remain in the position which they occupied till the moment that Ibrahim shall have evacuated Asia Minor, and have returned over Mount Taurus, and till the Pacha of Egypt shall have acceded to the conditions proposed to him by the Porte." As soon as this two fold object shall have been attained, his imperial Majesty, as he expressly announced on the 17th of February, will give orders to his fleet and to his troops to return to Russia, and not before. On the one hand it is asserted that the Sultan, more afraid of his friends than his enemies, has accepted the terms of his rebellious Pacha, and consented to the cession of Syria, in order to get rid of the proffered assistance of Russia. By other accounts it would appear that the Porte had been compelled to this course, by the urgency of its position, and that terms will be kept with Mehemet no longer than while the Sultan is unable to curb the pretensions of his vassal, or until a sufficient Russian power shall be at his service. It is rumored that Smyrna is again occupied by the troops of Ibrahim.—*Balt. American, June 4.*

The Stockholm Gazette contains a detailed report of the progress of the works of the fortifications undertaken at Carlscrona, for protecting the entrance into the port. These works were commenced in 1820, and are expected to be completed in 1837; they consist principally of a very strong citadel, constructed upon an isolated rock, commanding the only entrance into the harbor that is navigable. It will be 1000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide, and will be furnished with 460 pieces of cannon. The outer walls, which are at least 20 feet high, are formed of large blocks of granite, united by a cement that becomes as hard as the stone itself.

Italy.—A letter from Genoa states that an armament is in active preparation there for the bombardment of Tunis, in revenge for an insult offered to the captain of a Sardinian man of war, who put into the port of this, for which insult the Dey refused to give proper satisfaction. Sixty gun boats are prepared for the expedition, which it was expected would be ready by the middle of next month. The Dey seems to be actively preparing for the attack: it is stated in the Garde National of Marseilles, that he has assembled 10,000 men at Tunis, which place he has put in a state of defence.

From the National Gazette.

The manner in which Mr. Grant's Resolution to relieve the Jews in the British empire from civil disabilities, was passed by the British House of Commons, must very satisfactory to all the liberals. We quote the account of the London Morning Chronicle.

"Mr. O'Connell did not say one word on an occasion in which his feelings were so warmly interested. He had acted for religious liberty, not for sectarian advantages, but for the principle that man's conscience could be free—that he was equally punished by unjust restrictions as by unmerited stripes. He was delighted the day of good feeling in the matters had come—that this respectable and great nation, which had faithfully preserved a religious sentiment, was no longer to be estranged—and that they could at least see the person something like justice was granted to them—when conscience was free, and the cowl of a stain which had so long dishonored [cheers and loud cries of question!].

Mr. W. Rocke a few words, which were drowned in the vehement cries of 'question!' and the Chairman put the Resolution.

The 'Ayes' rose in one loud and hearty tone through the house; the 'Noes' were weak, and few and green.'

The Chairman declared the Resolution carried —an announcement which was followed by loud and long continued cheers.

Mr. Hume took part in the debate, and concluded thus.

"He could refer to the House from Quincy Adams, the present of the United States, stating that there no better citizens than the Jews, and expressing a hope that ere long the whole of Europe would see the justice and the wisdom of freely giving to them the fullest political privileges."

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1833.

Cholera.—Two raftsmen, who had arrived from [illegible], were taken to the Hospital in this city on Sunday last. One died the same day; the other on Monday last. The disease has originated here, and our citizens are as healthy as usual.

Lexington Cholera.—We are informed that the Cholera has broken out with much violence in Lexington.—We have not been able to obtain the particulars, nor the date of its occurrence.

☞ Corrections.—In our last paper, in publishing the letter signed by the late Convention, we mentioned Wm. Kerr as a resident of *St. Clair township*, but have since learned that he now resides in Pittsburgh.

The German newspaper, called Der Pittsburger Beobachter, is issued every Friday, by Kessler & Reinhold, No. 74, 3d street.

CHRISTIANITY A PART OF THE COMMON LAW.—The article on this page of our paper, is taken from the April number of the *American Jurist*, and is a reply to a passage in a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Major Cartwright, published in a volume of his works. The incorrectness of Mr. Jefferson's assertion is, we think, clearly shown.—Our readers will probably recollect that the Supreme Court of this state, in this city, in 1824, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Updegraff, "that christianity is part of the Common Law of Pennsylvania, and consequently, that blasphemy is an indictable offence. A similar decision has been made by the Supreme Court of New York.

The following are the material passages in the letter of Major Cartwright, dated 5th June, 1824.

"I wish to find in your book a formal contradiction of the judiciary usurpation of Lord Hale; for such the Judges have usurped when they pronounce that Christianity is a part of common law. * * * * And finally Lord Mansfield, with no possible qualification, in Evan's case, in his Latin, calls the "essential principles of revealed religion a part of the common law." Thus ingulphing the Old Testament, and all into common law, without citing any authority. And thus we find the following authorities hanging, link by link, one upon another, and all ultimately in one and the same chain, and that a mistranslation of the words 'sacra scriptura' used by Prisot. Finch quotes Bracton, and Bracton does the same. Sheppard quotes Finch, and Bacon, Bacon quotes Sheppard, and Wingate. Hale cites nobody. Hale cites Sir Thomas Woolaston's case. Blackstone quotes Hale's case and Hale. And Lord Mansfield, without citing any authority, ventures it on his own authority. Here is the whole, by the best read lawyer to produce anothercrip of authority for this judiciary forgery; and I might go on further to show how some of the Anglo Saxon *priests* interpolated into the text of Alfred's laws, the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d chapters of Exodus, and the 15th of the Acts of the Apostles, from the 23d to the 29th verses. But this would lead my pen and your patience too far. What a conspiracy this between Church and State! Sing tantarara, rogues all, sing tantarara, rogues all!"

"The Jackson papers are boasting of the harmony that exists in the *democratic* party, and the Harrisburgh Reporter has an article on this subject weekly. This *apparent* harmony will be fatal to the Reporter's man, M'Kean, next winter. The friends of Van Buren are acting covertly and quietly, and will, if possible, carry their point by management. So far as *this county is concerned, M'Kean's prospects are gloomy indeed.*

The above is from the last Beaver Argus.—This verifies what we predicted some time ago. The Van Buren party are imitating the cunning policy of the vampyre which gently fans its victim, while it is sucking its life's blood.

It seems Mr. M'Kean's prospects are "gloomy indeed," in Beaver county—in Allegheny county they are, if possible, still worse. Of all the candidates who will be in nomination for the assembly, *not one man* will pledge himself to vote for McKean. The anti Masonic candidates will, of course, not vote for M'Kean, and of the persons on the *Jackson* ticket, Mr. Hilands will probably vote for Sergeant, and the other three for a Van Buren candidate.—Perhaps it is all right that Mr. McKean should be abandoned. He does not seem to have the faculty of attaching any person to him, and he is probably altogether unfit for the high and responsible office of Senator. Fit, however, or unfit, he is most deplorably deserted in this county. If he has a single friend here, he must be a very *prudent* one, for we have not heard even a feeble voice raised in his favor, within the last three months. His former supporters have not only deserted him, but have gone over to his most inveterate foe.—The election of a Van Buren Senator would be the most unequivocal condemnation of Mr. McKean.

The Convention.—As we predicted, the Jackson Convention has formed a *mixed* ticket.—Even the Mercury will not now deny our foresight in this instance. In the early part of April, we stated our firm belief that the Van Buren party would not *dare* to nominate a "distinct and exclusive ticket." The result confirms this prediction. They have placed Robert Hilands—a uniform opponent of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren, a decided friend of Henry Clay—upon their ticket, with the hope of securing the support of the National Republicans. Will the National Republicans be tempted, by this nomination of *one* Clayman, to vote for *three* Van Buren men? Will the Van Buren men honestly and fairly vote for Mr. Hilands? Does any man believe that Mr. Hilands will get within several hundred votes as many as the other persons on that ticket? Mr. Hilands is, personally, the most popular man on the ticket, yet we venture to assert that he will get the smallest vote.

In the formation of this ticket, one thing is remarkable—an open and avowed friend of Henry Clay is nominated, but not a man avowedly favorable to Samuel M'Kean.

Mr. Hammond, the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, gives the following account of the atrocious murder of the Moravian Indians, by the party under the command of Col. Williamson, in 1782.

"The hostile Indians on the Sandusky obtained forced supplies from the Moravians, in their incursions on the Ohio frontier. At the same time, they accused the Moravians of being spies in favor of the whites. The same jealousies were cherished by the whites. In the fall preceding the massacre a large body of the Moravians had been seized by the hostile Indians and conveyed, some to Sandusky and some to Detroit. Their corn was left in the fields ungathered, and the weaker portion of the Moravians left unprotected. As the spring approached the prisoners were released to return home, to gather their corn and plant new crops. The obvious intention was to benefit the hostile Indians. The whites were apprised of this, and they determined to break up the Moravian settlement altogether.—The plan agreed upon was, to remove the Indians, destroy their provisions and make desolate their residences. Their massacre was not generally contemplated. It was the consequence of a savage spirit, easily excited at the sight of Indians and of blood. The grain was destroyed, and the towns burnt.—Punishment of the Moravian Indians for the presumed guilt of murdering the whites was not the *professed*, nor the *real* object of the expedition.—I speak thus positively because I lived from childhood to manhood, in association with numbers who were of the party, and I have heard from many mouths an account of the object, and all the horrible consequences.—I never heard the transaction spoken of by those concerned, but with deep regret."

In reading Jay's Memoirs we noticed the two following anecdotes, which will probably amuse our readers. The conduct of the old French officer was no doubt directed by the French Government, which was anxious to promote a war between the colonies and Great Britain, by promises of aid in men, money, and arms, but was unwilling to commit itself by any openly authorized act.

The second anecdote shows the unfair means adopted by the French Government to obtain information, and exhibits in a strong light the shrewdness and carefulness of Mr. Jay.

This incident occurred during the negotiation for peace, in 1782.—Mr. Oswald was the British Commissioner.

Some time in the course of this year, probably about the month of November, Congress was informed that a foreigner was then in Philadelphia, who was desirous of making to them an important and confidential communication. This intimation having been several times repeated, a committee, consisting of Mr. Jay, Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Jefferson, was appointed to hear what the foreigner had to say. These gentlemen agreed to meet him in one of the committee rooms in Carpenter's Hall. At the time appointed they went there, and found already arrived an elderly lame gentleman, having the appearance of an old wounded French officer. They told him they were authorized to receive his communication; upon which he said that his Most Christian Majesty had heard with pleasure of the exertions made by the American colonies in defence of their rights and privileges; that His Majesty wished them success, and would, whenever it should be necessary, manifest more openly his friendly sentiments towards them. The committee requested to know his authority for giving these assurances. He answered only by drawing his hand across his throat, and saying "Gentlemen, I shall take care of my head." They then asked what demonstrations of friendship they might expect from the King of France. "Gentlemen," answered the foreigner, "if you want arms, you shall have them; if you want ammunition, you shall have it; if you want money, you shall have it." The committee observed that these assurances were indeed important, but again desired to know by what authority they were made. "Gentlemen," said he, repeating his former gesture, "I shall take care of my head:" and this was the only answer they could obtain from him. He was seen in Philadelphia no more. It was the opinion of the committee that he was a secret agent of the French court, directed to give these indirect assurances, but in such a manner that he might be disavowed, if necessary. Mr. Jay stated that his communications were not without their effect on the proceedings of Congress.

A circumstance occurred during this negotiation that strikingly evinced the anxiety of the French government to become acquainted with its details, and the unjustifiable means they used to obtain information. Mr. Jay was one evening in conference with Mr. Oswald, when the latter, wishing to consult his instructions, unlocked his escritoir; when, to his astonishment and alarm, he discovered that the paper was missing. Mr. Jay smiled, and told him to give himself no concern about the document, as he would certainly find it in its place as soon as the minister had done with it. In a few days the prediction was verified. So well apprized was Mr. Jay of the artifices of the agents of the government, that while secrecy was important, he made it a rule to carry his confidential papers about his person.—*Jay's Memoirs.*

FRANKLIN HALL, *June 7*, 1833.

The decease of Mr. JAMES RHEY having been communicated to the Franklin L. Society, of Jefferson College, Canonsburgh, Pa., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by a late and mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, Mr. James Rhey, one of our regular members, has, during a recent tour between Wheeling and Cincinnati, fallen a victim to malignant Cholera—therefore,

Resolved, That in testimony of our regard for his character as a Student, as a Member of our Society, and his correct and virtuous deportment as a gentleman, we will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of which he was a member, and his friends in general, for the loss they have thus sustained—And that a committee be appointed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the parents of the deceased, and have the same published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Washington Reporter.

Steam Boat Accident.—We had prepared a short article on the subject of the loss of the Steam Boat Lioness, from information derived from the log book of the Chesapeake; we, however, substitute the following from an Alexandria paper, containing more particular details. The untimely death of the Hon. *Josiah Johnson*, will be severely felt in the State of Louisiana, as well as in the Senate of the United States, of which body he was a conspicuous member. The Alexandria Gazette, of the 22d ult., says: "It becomes our duty to record an event which thrills us with horror as we relate it, and which has brought desolation and sorrow among us, by the destruction of some of our best and most valued fellow citizens: as well as many others, with whose names we are at present unacquainted. The steam boat Lioness, on her passage from this place to Natchitoches, blew up with a terrible explosion, and was literally torn to fragments. This disaster occurred on Sunday morning last, just at day light, near the mouth of the Regolet Bon Dieu. The explosion, or rather the three successive explosions, following each other so rapidly as scarcely to be distinguishable, were heard at a considerable distance.

The fore cabin, and the boiler deck, and the hold immediately under them, were scattered in fragments over the water for a considerable distance. Many of the passengers who escaped, were enabled to do so by seizing those fragments, after they had been, themselves, thrown into the water. In about two minutes after the explosion the hull of the boat sunk, leaving a part of the hurricane deck, and portions of the ladies' cabin floating on the surface. On this the ladies, (we are happy to say, all of them,) were saved, together with many gentlemen.

The explosion seems to have been caused by the firing of some powder which had been shipped on the boat.

There were two of the hands in the hold, with a lighted candle, engaged in some arrangements there at the time the boat blew up, and the mate had gone down a moment before to assist them. It is supposed that by some unfortunate accident the powder was fired by them.

By a letter from G. M. Graham, Esq., who has just returned from the wreck, we learn that the Hon. Josiah S. Johnson, Bazil Q. Rigg, Esq., and Charles Boyce, Esq. are among the missing.

That the Hon. E. D. White has escaped, but is seriously injured from burns and bruises; that Messrs. Boyce, Dunbar, Sewell, and William Johnston have escaped without any serious injuries. That Messrs. Roubieux and Graham were somewhat injured, the latter in fact very seriously; that many of the sufferers, unknown to Mr. G., were on the plantation of Judge Smith in a terrible situation from their wounds and burns. Some of these it is thought would die.—*Louisville Herald, June 3.*

From the Louisville Herald, June 3.

By this morning's mail, we received a letter from a valued friend at Nashville, dated May 31st, from which we make the following extract—the letter was not written for publication.

"The Cholera is upon us in its most frightful and fatal form. We had begun to flatter ourselves, up to the 28th inst., that this fell scourge had left us—but since that day to this time, 5 o'clock, P. M., there has not been (from the best information I can get) less than 70 cases—and about 20 deaths in the last 48 hours. JOSIAH NICHOL, Esq., President of the U. S. Branch Bank, was attacked with it at 10 o'clock last night, and is now despaired of.—The suddenness of its reappearance, and the violence of the cases, has produced a considerable panic among our citizens; but no disposition, yet manifested, to flee from it. I trust that we have seen its greatest fury, as I have heard of but few new cases since last night. This year will long be remembered by the citizens of Nashville; death, the leveler of all mankind, has taken from hence a Hume, a Robertson, a Roan, Mr. Porter, Mr. Vanlier, Mr. Welch, Capt. Irwin—and from its vicinity, Judge Overton—and now, on the verge of the grave, stands another of its old citizens, Mr. Nichol; these were *all* old citizens, who had done much for the town—were all your old acquaintance,—and some of them your intimate personal friends,—to you they were known, you know their worth.—The three, first named, their places will be hard to fill, if they are ever. You know them well, and it is therefore useless for me to attempt to portray their many virtues. The piety,—the unostentatious simplicity of manners—the moral grandeur of the deportment of Mr. Hume, are too deeply engraven on the minds of all who knew him, (and even the children knew 'Father Hume,') soon to be forgotten. Ask the widow and the fatherless, —the poor and imprisoned, who and what Duncan Robertson was. 'And last, though not least,' ask yourself what Dr. Roan was.

P. S., half past 5 o'clock. I am this moment informed, by Mr. Thos. Crutcher, that Mr. Nichol is dead—few, very few, of the old standards are now left behind."

Rumor says Major M. M. Noah will soon establish a new paper at Albany, New York, to support the Hon John M'Lane, of Ohio, for the Presidency. He would publish this paper in the city of New York, had he not, some years since, entered into bonds not to be concerned in a newspaper within one hundred miles of the city.—*N. H. Courier.*

A London paper remarks—"It is a singular fact that the prevailing epidemic attacks more persons who are comfortably situated, than those who are not." This is exactly as the case should be.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Rev. Mr. Avery.—It is stated, in the Boston Atlas, on the authority of one of the Jury, that ten out of twelve found no difficulty in coming to a verdict of not guilty; the other two were opposed to it for some time. All the jury, except these two, were citizens of Newport. On the question of suicide, it is understood the Jury were divided about equally in their opinions; but on the general question of his guilt, they stood as above related. —*Poulson.*

Red River Raft.—We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from the raft, that Captain Shrieves was proceeding rapidly towards the accomplishment of his Herculean task: having already penetrated 25 or 30 miles:—making the waters turn right and left; and with the assistance of his powerful machinery, tearing the trees from their native soil, "root and branch." When this stupendous undertaking shall have been accomplished, and our River laid open for navigation to its head waters, who shall set a boundary to the prosperity of our portion of the Union.—*Natchitoches Frontier Reporter, May 11.*

From the Cleveland Herald, June 1.

Never, perhaps, in any previous year, has the tide of emigration been as great as it has the present season. Although a new line of steam boats has been established between this place and Buffalo, still, the means of transportation is insufficient to convey all that wish to be accommodated.—Boats frequently arrive at this port, with from six to seven hundred passengers on board, destined for the "far west." Our hotels are all the time full; and frequently unprepared to accommodate all who make application. Should we have no untoward circumstances to encounter, the amount of business done on the lake the present, will far exceed that of any previous year.

What a Brotherhood.—Dr. Caldwell of the Transylvania University, says there are but three animals who can abide *Tobacco*, viz: the African rock goat, the most loathsome quadruped on earth, —the foul tobacco worm—and that rational creature—*man.*

Spirit of the Parisian Journals.—The Tribune considers, that of all the powers of Europe, France had the least interest in opposing the invasion of Turkey by the arms of Russia. The pretext for an interference to which she had been urged by England and Austria, is the maintenance of the political equilibrium of Europe, but for some years Turkey had lost all influence. The cause which the Powers opposed to the policy of Russia should have embraced, was that of the Pacha of Egypt, but France should have remained an inactive spectator of the conflict. It then argues, that the interest of France is to favor the conquests of Egypt, and that if it is seriously intended to found a colony at Algiers, the friendship of the Pacha would be a great advantage. This journal then inquires—"who could have believed that, after the Revolution of July, a Government could arise, that would stand forth the champion of the legitimacy of the Sultan? In calling for *obedience to Turkey* the French Government acts against its own interest. It renders itself the oppressor of its natural ally; it endeavors to impose on him conditions that ought to be rejected, and can only be enforced by arms. It is reduced to the necessity of employing means which Russia, according to itself, was wrong in appealing to. This armed collision, which it was sought to avoid, has become imminent, and we must be prepared for it. Such is the result of the mismanagement and political irreligion of the men who govern us.

From the Baltimore American, June 4.

Extract of a letter just received from a gentleman in England, to his brother in this city.

"This country is beginning to feel the influence of a severe epidemic, which, like the cholera, travels from the east, and proves fatal in its course to many: the number computed to be ill in London, at this moment, is a hundred thousand. The physicians, apothecaries, and druggists are full of business; two of the Theatres are closed, and one of the hospitals, at least, overflows with patients.—The French call the complaint *La Grippe;* here it is called the Influenza.

Great changes are now in the course of being made in the political state of this country. The Irish Church establishment is about to undergo a great cutting down, and tithes, *which the Catholics will not pay*, are likely to be extinguished, and some other mode of paying the established Church determined on. Tithes are to be commuted in England, and the pruning knife is to be applied to some rotten branches of the English Church.—The trade with China is to be thrown open, the Lords of Leadenhall street are to be deprived of their monopoly; and colonial slavery is to be abolished. All these measures have been announced by the ministry, who are strong enough to carry almost any thing they propose in the Commons, and the Lords must, sooner or later, give way, as they did in the Reform matter."

The Courrier Francais, referring to the observation of the Moniteur upon the article of the St. Petersburgh Journal, says, that "the positive assurances given to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, that the Russian forces shall withdraw from Constantinople at the first request of the Ottoman Porte, cost little to Russia, particularly as she is so sure of the Divan as to know that the request will not be made. Assurances of this kind will not be wanting, and if they can be a consolation to the French Cabinet, they will not be spared; for, whilst it is receiving these satisfactory assurances, Russia is acting: a second expedition has left Odessa, and a corps of 35,000 men is advancing from the Principalities upon Constantinople. Providing things are suffered to go on thus, we have nothing but polite conduct to expect from Russia."

In the late debate in the British Parliament on currency, the following statement was made by Mr. Poulett Thompson:—

In 1820, 152,000,000 lbs. of cotton wool were imported; in 1832, the imports amounted to 259,000,000 lbs., an increase of 7 per cent. In 1820, the consumption of sheeps' wool was 9,778,000 lbs.; in 1832, it had increased to 27,666,000 lbs.; an augmentation of 183 per cent.—*Poulson.*

The Girard College.—This splendid institution has been, at length, commenced. The ground was broken on Monday, by the building committee, and the corner stone will be shortly laid.—*Poulson, Wednesday, June 5.*

Extract from the Review of the Philadelphia Market, ending Saturday evening, June 1, 1833.—Collected for the U. States Gazette, from actual sales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Since our last report, the enquiry for superfine flour has almost ceased, and sales only to the extent of about 1500 bbls. have been made at from $5 3-8 a 5 50, being dull at the latter price. The sales on the Schuylkill side, amount to 460 bbls. up to Friday evening, at $5 50; holders are unwilling to sell at reduction, and no purchasers since at that price. 800 bbls. rye flour have been taken at $4, and about 600 bbls. corn meal, at $3 56 1-4 cts. No sales of hhds. to report price $16.

WOOL.—The wool market remains calm, and but little doing; the only sales reported is a lot of 2,000 lbs.; lambs, No. 1, at 46 cts., 6 mths., and 1,000 lbs. fleece; terms not transpired.

Extract from the Baltimore Market—Semi Weekly Report.

FLOUR.—*Howard Street Flour*—We note sales of 1200 to 1500 bbls. at $5 56¼ per bbl. which may be considered the fair store quotation for fresh parcels. Some holders ask $5 62½, and occasionally obtain that price for lots of approved brands. The wagon price of fresh ground flour is generally $5 37½. Considerable parcels, the receipts of some weeks back, were settled for on Saturday at $5.31¼—*Balt. Amer. June 4.*

GERMAN PIANOS.

JUST received three Elegant Piano Fortes, direct from Leipzig, Germany, with 6 octaves of Keys. These Pianos are manufactured expressly for the American climate, and can be warranted to stand in tune. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere. Prices, $300, $290, and $210.

For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S
Music Store, No. 9 *Fifth street.*

June 4—4w

THE following named Retailers and Wholesale Dealers have, in compliance with the laws of the General Assembly, taken out their licenses, vi

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines were found in the pocket of a clergyman, who was instantly killed by a fall from his horse, at Bath, England.

What dost thou, oh! wandering dove,
From thy home on the rock's riven breast?
'Tis fair, but the falcon is wheeling above;
Oh! fly to thy sheltering nest;
To thy nest, wandering dove, to thy nest.

Frail bark, on that bright summer sea,
That the breezes now curl but in sport,
Spread cheerly thy sail, for though pleasant it be,
Ne'er linger till safe in the port;
To the port, little barque, to the port.

Tired roe that the hunter dost flee,
While his arrow's e'en now on the wing,
In yon green recess there's a fountain for thee,
Go, rest by that clear secret spring;
To the spring, panting roe, to the spring.

My spirit still hovering half blest,
'Midst shallows so fleeting and dim; [rest,
Ah! knowest though THY Rock, and THY haven of
And THY pure spring of joy?
Then to HIM, fluttering spirit, to HIM!

MISCHIEVOUS WOMAN.

By the Ettrick Shepherd.

Could this ill world hae been contrived
To stand without mischievous woman,
How peaceful bodies might hae lived
Released fra a' the ills sae common;
But since it is the waefu' case
That we maun hae this teazing crony,
Wy sic a sweet bewitching face,
O had she no been made sae bonny!

I might hae roam'd wi' cheerfu' mind,
Nae sin or sorrow to betide me,
As careless as the wandering wind,
As happy as the lamb beside me;
I might hae screw'd my tunefu' pegs,
And caroll'd mountain airs fu' gaily,
Had we but wantit a' the Megs,
Wi' glossly een sae dark an' wily.

I saw the danger, fear'd the dart,
The smile, the air, an' a' sae taking,
Yet open laid my wareless heart,
An' gat the wound that keeps me waking,
My harp waves on the willow green,
Of wild witch notes it has nae ony
Sin e'er I saw that pawky queen,
Sae sweet, sae wicked, an' sae bonny!

From the Boston Centinel and Palladium.

Think not that I love thee as once I loved,
In the hours of my early devotion;
That the dreams my spirit so fondly proved
Lived on with their deeper emotion.
Youth's cherished visions, so pure and bright,
From my bosom have silently parted,
Like a meteor that flashing across the night,
From the face of the earth has departed.

And I can meet thee with placid brow,
With a look like thine own, unaltered:
Thou wilt read no grief in my accents now,
Which had once in thy presence faltered.
Thy lip will smile, and thy cheek be fair,
Thy voice be as sweet as ever,
But to me that forehead and cheek can wear
Their earlier look—oh never.

I loved thee then—as boyhood can love,
The spells which around it hover.
Or the one bright form which alone can move,
Till its earliest dreams are over.
I hardly deemed thee a thing of earth,
But a star, o'er my pathway beaming—
Forgot, in each moment of wilder mirth,
Reserved for each holier dreaming.

Yet hast thou worshipped at fashion's shrine
With a heart for her pleasures yearning;
And the artless feelings which once were thine,
Have perished before their burning.
The soul which I fancied too pure a thing,
Too costly for man to win it,
Hath lost that gentle, untroubled spring
Which existed so quietly in it.

And still doth memory turn to thee,
And the beauty that dwelt around thee;
Its brightness and innocence guarded me
From the fancies that might have bound me.
I may not, I cannot, as thou dost, hate,
Though my spirit be sad and lonely—
For the sweetest hours which have blended my fate,
I have owed to thy presence only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York American, June 3.

Died in this city, on Saturday evening, 1st June, OLIVER WOLCOTT, in the seventy fourth year of his age. The name of Oliver Wolcott, signed by the father of him whose death we now commemorate, to the Declaration of Independence, is associated in our historical annals with nought but illustrious deeds. The signer of the Declaration of Independence, and who was afterwards made a Brigadier General on the field of battle at Saratoga—and subsequently to the peace was long Governor of Connecticut—had in him who has now gone to join the heroic band of the revolution, a worthy son. While yet a boy, he marched as a volunteer in the hastily mustered forces that repelled the British marauders, who, during the revolutionary war, attacked Danbury in Connecticut, and burnt Norwalk. His mother, with Spartan heroism, buckled on his knapsack and placed the musket in his hands. His whole subsequent life proved that the virtues and patriotism of such parents were not degenerate in him. Educated for the bar, he had hardly entered upon his career when the discerning eye of Washington selected him for Comptroller of the Treasury; in which office he remained till Alexander Hamilton retired from the post of Secretary of the Treasury, when the same unerring judgment promoted the Comptroller to the head of the Department and made him Secretary. This office Mr. Wolcott filled with unquestioned ability and integrity during the residue of Gen. Washington's administration, and the whole term of that of John Adams. He was one of the Circuit Judges appointed by Mr. Adams under the Judiciary act, passed at the close of his administration, but which, ere it had well gone into effect, was repealed under Mr. Jefferson. Thus thrown out of public life, at the early age of forty, Mr. Wolcott removed to this city, in 1800, and commenced business as a merchant. He was soon at the head of a flourishing house in the China trade, and was President of the Merchants' Bank, and subsequently of the Bank of America. On the breaking out of war with Great Britain, in 1812, he closed his mercantile concerns, and, under the full conviction that the war was both just and politic, gave the whole support of his name, and means, and talents, to the administration—differing therein from the political friends with whom he had always before acted.

After the close of the war, Mr. Wolcott returned to his native village of Litchfield, in Connecticut, occupying himself in the quiet cultivation of a farm, and the society of his books. He was soon called by the voice of his fellow citizens to preside over the State—as his father for many years had done before—and for ten successive elections he was chosen Governor of Connecticut.

At the close of this period he removed to this city, to be in the vicinity of his children, who were settled here; and living in great retirement and privacy, he has here breathed his last.

The character of Mr. Wolcott was strongly marked. Stern, inflexible and devoted, in all that duty, honor and patriotism enjoined, he was in private life of the utmost gentleness, kindness and simplicity.

The oldest member of Congress, now living, is the Hon. Paine Wingate, of Strathan, N. H. He was of the first Congress, held in N. Y. under Gen. Washington's administration. Is the eldest living on the Harvard College catalogue, having graduated in 1758—75 years. He married a sister of Col. Pickering, whom he buried a few years since. He still superintends his farm at the age of 95 years; is an old school gentleman, and wears his revolution hat and ruffles.—*Poulson.*

From the National Gazette.

The Washington Telegraph, of the 4th inst., contains a letter of Judge Clayton, of Georgia, respecting the negotiation which the Executive of the United States pursued last winter with the Cherokee delegation in Congress. The Judge makes the following statements, about the accuracy of which we can give no opinion.

"The Administration believed, and had so given out, that there would be no difficulty in procuring a treaty, and public opinion seemed to be settled in that expectation and gratified at the prospect of such an issue. The first intimation of a contrary result, came from the Secretary of War himself, and that on the evening before Congress adjourned. On that evening, being Friday, and the day after the passage of the force bill, Gov. Cass came to the Capitol, and sent in for one of the members from Georgia. His message was delivered to me; I immediately waited upon him. He commenced by observing, that he had called to request an interview with the Georgia representation, at his office, on the next morning at 10 o'clock, and then said, the object of it was to consult us as to the course necessary to be pursued in relation to the treaty with the Cherokees. He stated, he considered the Government had been trifled with by their delegation; that after giving every reasonable indication of their intentions to treat, they had strangely and suddenly broken off the negotiation. He remarked, that several propositions had passed between them from time to time, and that finally the Indians asked to know what the Government would give for their lands, *in a round sum*, and they would go off on their own "hook," as they expressed it. He said, he replied, two millions and a half of dollars. They took time to consider the offer, and on yesterday morning, Thursday, he stated, they called to enquire if the President would give no more. He answered, perhaps the President would give a *little more*, rather than the treaty should fail; they rejoined, that unless he would give a *great deal* more, there was no use for further negotiations. To this remark, which he said surprised him very much, he replied, "meet me at the President's to morrow morning, Friday, and we will ascertain what additional sum the President will give you." They promised to do so, but to his astonishment, they had failed, and had addressed him a note, requesting to know when it should suit the President to admit them to take leave of him. Now, said he, we have some idea of offering three millions for their land, and I wish to know whether your delegation will advise the measure. I answered, without hesitation, that *I would*—nay, if necessary, he ought to give more. For though it was too much, yet it was a property we ought to have had long ago; our citizens had, and were daily acquiring it under a late disposition of it by the State, were going into the possession of it, and as we could never consent, let the consequences be what they might, to have that possession disturbed, I did think, for the sake of peace, and the adjustment of a much vexed and exciting question, that the land could scarcely be purchased too dearly.

"I promised to meet him next morning, and accordingly did so, finding none other of our delegation there but Judge Wayne. I repeated what I had said on the evening before, in which Judge Wayne concurred, and he said he would draw up a written communication to that effect, and obtain the signatures of the whole representation, which I approved, and had no doubt it would meet with the similar approbation of the rest of the delegation. I heard no more of it, Congress adjourned next evening, and the members separated. I afterwards understood that three millions of dollars had been offered by the Government, and that the Indians had proposed to submit the offer to a meeting of the nation, some time in this month; if they would agree to take it, there would be a treaty."

United States' Army.—The act passed at the late session of Congress, "to improve the condition of non-commissioned officers and privates in the army and marine corps of the United States, and to prevent desertion," is highly approved of, and is producing very salutary effects. It is eminently calculated to improve the character and condition of the soldier, and, of course, to promote the efficiency of the service.

The General Army Regulation, carrying the provisions of the act into force, is dated the 23rd of March last. A copy lies before us. Bounties to recruits, and premiums to officers for enlisting, are totally abolished. The time of service is reduced from five to three years, and the granting of discharges by way of indulgence, before the expiration of the term, as well as applications for such discharges are prohibited. No convict is hereafter to be admitted into the army.

These are the chief provisions for a more rigid exactment of duty, and the establishment of a severer test in the selection of recruits. The following are the advantages held out to the soldier, as an inducement to good conduct.

The pay is increased from the 2d of March last, as well for those now in service, as for recruits after that date. Instead of the bounty heretofore given on enlistment, one dollar per month of the increased pay is retained for two years, at which time the soldier who has "served honestly and faithfully," receives the whole sum of retained day, ($24) and for the remaining part of of his term of service is entitled to full pay.—If he re-enlists within two months before, or one month after the expiration of his time, he is entitled to a bounty of $12, and full pay during the whole second term.

These are the principal points in which the system is changed, and they are evidently great improvements. The great inducement to enlist merely for the bounty, which has caused so many desertions, and carries so many persons to the recruiting station, is removed at once, and the soldier who enlists must do so for a profession, and with the knowledge that two years' faithful conduct is necessary to entitle him to the full advantages of his position. Correctness of conduct is made the interest of the soldier, and no temporary temptation can be pleaded as his apology for deserting, or a cause for regretting his situation.—The advantages must be manifold, in diminishing the wide evil of desertion, which has proved so embarrassing and expensive to the army, and multiplying the motives to orderly and temperate conduct.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the National Gazette, June 7.

The Washington Globe, of yesterday, contains a full history of a public dinner given by a certain number of "friends of the Administration" at New Orleans, to the Hon. T. H. Benton, of the Senate of the United States. The preamble and details were, no doubt, furnished to the Globe by the Colonel himself, whose exordium is as follows.

"We are pleased to see that the people of the great Western Emporium properly appreciate the labors of the indefatigable Senator of Missouri, who may be justly considered the devoted Representative of the whole valley of the Mississippi. The brief but happy reply made by him to the toast given in his honor, is strongly marked by his genius—'nihil quod tetigit, non ornavit.' "

Algarotti has described Milton's "gigantic loftiness," as *gigantesca sublimita Miltoniana*. In the dinner speech and toast of the Senator we have the real *gigantesca sublimita Bentoniana*. The "sentiment," for instance,—

"The City of New Orleans—The Commercial Emporium of the great West; destined to surpass the Londons of England and America, as far as the king of floods surpasses the Thames and the Hudson."

We must filch a specimen of the speech.

"He was now in the commercial emporium, not of Louisiana alone, but of the vast region which encloses within the circuit of mountain walls, a territory greater than the Roman Empire in its greatest day, and collects into one channel to bear its accumulated wealth to this city, the waves of an hundred rivers drawing their waters from a circumference of thousands of miles. (Cheers.) As a Senator from one of the States in this great region, he (Mr. B.) had always felt himself in some degree a representative of this great emporium." * * *

"The steam boat was made for this great river, king of floods he would call it, not because Virgil bestowed that appellation on the Po—but because the appellation was just, and because he had first heard it applied under circumstances which electrified the feelings. He would name the circumstances: they revived the recollection of an incident worthy of the ages of chivalry. He alluded to an affair between a Senator in Congress and a Secretary of State, in which the Senator exercising the highest of generosity and magnanimity, first wasted a fire at the lower extremities of his antagonist, and then refused to return the fire of that antagonist.

"It was in the crisis of this scene, and while the preparation for the second fire was going on, that the Senator, with felicity of inspiration said to his friend, 'I would not have seen him fall under my hands mortally, or even desperately wounded, for all the land that is *drained* by the king of floods and all its tributary streams. (Cheers to Mr. Randolph.) The sentiment was heroic; the delivery worthy of Demosthenes; the effect sublime; but to feel the effect, it must have been heard from him who delivered it, and in the crisis of deadly danger then impending." (Cheers.)

"Mr. B. had long forgotten the *Fluviorum rex Eridanus* of Virgil; but the king of floods of Mr. Randolph sunk upon his mind, and rested upon it, as the only appropriate appellation of the Mississippi. (Cheers.) Mr. B. concluded with offering a sentiment appropriate to the remarks he had made."

Few general readers can be ignorant that the designation *king of floods* belongs to the early Greek poetry, and every one knows that it is as familiar in modern literature as the phrase *Father* Neptune in Sailor Songs. Dryden translates the passage of the Georgics, to which the Colonel refers, thus—

"Then, rising in his might, the *king of floods*
Rush'd through the forest, tore the lofty woods, &c."

The Mississippi has enjoyed this title in almost every American "Geography for Schools" published within the last half century. We cannot recognize, therefore, the merit of originality in Mr. Randolph's sublimity in the duel scene; but we can always admit what the representative of the Western world (next in dignity to Anacharsis Cloots, the famous ambassador of the human race) says of himself—*nihil quod tetigit, &c.*

Mr.—not Mrs. Grundy.—An amusing controversy is now *being* carried on between the Nashville Republican, and the Nashville Banner. The Republican wars against Mr. Grundy, that he is a nullifier. Proof, his speech in support of Mr. Hayne's nullification doctrines, on Foote's resolutions. The Banner wars for Mr. Grundy, that he is no nullifier. Proof, he supported the Judiciary enforcement bill of last session. Both cambatants are right in their premises, and, logically speaking, both must be right in their conclusions. Yet premises and conclusions being right, in both cases, in what posture is Mr. Grundy placed? Just that of the most palpable inconsistency. President Jackson occupied recently the same position. And so do the great body of Mr. Grundy's accusers—from the Globe to the Louisville Advertiser, by the way no descent at all, from the Richmond Enquirer to the Ohio Phœnix, *'longum intervallum,'* the same gross, palpable inconsistency is manifest. Mr. Hayne's doctrines of 1830, are just the same with Mr. Calhoun's of 1833. But the relations of President Jackson and Mr. Calhoun are changed—that's all!!—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Statistics Relative to U. States' Gold.—The amount of the coinage effected at the U. States' Mint in Philadelphia, within the last year, was $3,401,055; gold, $798,435; silver, $2,579,000; cents, $23,620; of the gold coined, about $80,000 were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; $28,900 from Africa, and $678,000 from the gold region in the Southern States.

The gold mines in North Carolina supplied the Mint the last year with $458,000. The total amount for the last ten years from that State is $1,913,000. Georgia, for the last year, supplied $140,000; Virginia, $34,000; S. Carolina, $45,000; Tennessee, $1,000.

The production of only one half of the mines in the Southern States is supposed to find its way to the mint—the other half being exported uncoined, or employed in the arts. According to this estimate, the product of the gold found the United States during the last year, was not less than a million and a quarter of dollars.

The gold mines of North Carolina produced, then, during the last year, about $916,000. In 1829, the product was only $268,000; in 1830, $408,000; and in 1831, $588,000—showing an increase the last year of $328,000.—*Poulson.*

We are gratified to learn that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have made contracts for the graduation of the four miles and a tenth of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, which, under the terms of the late compromise, that Company undertook to perform. The work, it will also be seen, is to be completed on or before the first of March next. In the mean time, the Rail Road Company will so regulate their operations that the other parts of the line of graduation between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry will be completed forthwith, and be in readiness to unite in a continuous and perfect line the parts to be constructed by the Canal Company.

We see, with regret, the disposition manifested by some of the land holders along the route of the Canal, to claim excessive damages for the ground occupied by it. The opening of such a channel of trade must inevitably increase the value of every farm within a wide range of its influence, and the policy, therefore, which would impede the progress of the work, must unquestionably be a short sighted and mistaken one.—Should the Company be compelled to go to the Virginia side of the Potomac, in the further progress of their work up that river, the Maryland land holders above the point of crossing, will forever have cause to regret it. We cannot but believe, that on a proper consideration of the matter, and of the alternative thus presented to them, the land holders of Washington and Alleghany counties will see their advantage in adopting a more liberal policy towards the Canal Company.—*Balt. Amer.*

A turn out for wages.—The Journeymen House Carpenters, in the City of New York, have lately turned out for wages, to the number of 500, parading through the streets in an orderly procession, with a banner, requiring $1,50 cents per day, for their work. The current price has been, and is, $1 37 1-2.

Turning out for wages is a poor business. We remember no single instance in which any person was in the least degree benefited by it,—but on the contrary, many a poor fellow has been made poorer, many a poor family has suffered in consequence of the idleness of its head, who, had it not been for the persuasion of others of his craft, would have labored on, quietly,—and if he had earned little, spent the less.—We have known wages to *rise*, but we never knew this rise to take place in consequence of a *turn out* of workmen: and, on the other hand, we have known wages to *fall*, but never in consequence of a combination to that effect among employers.

The true system for all sorts of workmen, is, to do a good day's work, six days in a week, and to get a good price for it, if possible;—but to take the most they can get, and be content therewith. This is precisely the Merchant's policy,—to make as much as he can;—and we cannot see why there should be any combinations to regulate the price of a day's work, any more than to say how many cents should be paid for a bushel of corn. Let all such things take care of themselves.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

Singular Destruction of Bank Notes by Damp.—In August last, Michael Carty, of Knocksquire, in the county of Carlow, to save his cash from the nightly visitations of the Whitefeet, which were then pretty frequent, enveloped a fifty pound Bank of Ireland note, and two 10*l.* notes of the same bank, in his wife's silk housewife, or trash bag, and enclosing the whole in a tin tea pot, buried them in the damp floor, under a flag stone, within a short distance of his kitchen fire place. On Wednesday last he took up the tea pot, and the appearance which its contents presented was truly singular and distressing—almost every word on the notes was obliterated—their whole surface was blackened over, and the silk housewife, to which portions of the notes adhered, had become perfectly rotten. On Saturday, Carty applied to the Governor of the Bank of Ireland, who, after hearing a recital of the poor man's case, said that on his producing high testimonials as to character, and bringing good security for the non appearance of the notes on a future occasion, it was likely he would be allowed their amount. Carty made affidavit at College street Office, on Saturday, of the truth of the above statement, and his appearance is that of a simple honest countryman, who has no intention in the world of defrauding the Bank.

A Pardon.—A female whose husband had been for a length of time a convict in the State Prison, at Sing Sing, petitioned the Governor, a few days since, for his release. On Friday last she presented herself again, when the Governor, who had, in the mean time, investigated the case, and found the husband a proper subject for his clemency, executed the necessary document for his release. With the pardon in her possession she proceeded, on Saturday, to the prison, in the expectation of speedily restoring him to liberty, but on arriving at the place, and presenting the paper, she was informed that it came too late—he died the day before.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Boston Transcript of Saturday evening says the Bunker Hill Monument is rising fast.—Besides a donation of $5000, previously mentioned, five subscriptions of $1000 each, one at $2000, and several of $500 had been made that day. The committee had not yet commmenced their labors, and found themselves anticipated. The Charlestown Bridge gives one half of its tolls for the month of June to the funds of the monument.

A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, whose letter is dated at Petersburgh, in April last, says—

"The war between the Ottoman Government and the rebel Pacha of Egypt excites a great deal of attention in this capital, and the manifesto and policy of this Court is universally applauded. The Emperor of Russia was extremely indignant when he first learnt that Admiral Roussin had dared to protest against the arrival of the Russian fleet from Sebastopol in the Bosphorus. His anger was afterwards increased on learning from Paris that the conduct of the Admiral had been approved; but this was mitigated subsequently, when apologies, most numerous and reiterated, came from the Duke de Broglie. Whether the Duke shall protest or not, it is still certain that the Emperor will proceed with his plan. He will send a large army and a very large fleet; he will not suffer the Sultan to be forced or persuaded to sign ignominious conditions of peace, and he will make war for Turkey against a rebel with as much resolution and constancy as he made war against the Porte when it violated its treaties with Russia. This resolution of his Majesty excites great satisfaction at St. Petersburgh, where a horror is felt for any thing like revolt and insurrection. If the Governments of the West of Europe shall leave the settlement of the affairs of the East to the Emperor Nicholas, they will, I am confident, have no ground of complaint against him; but if they shall distrust him, and interfere, the consequences may be very different; at any rate, the Emperor will persevere.

"The indefinite postponement of the Pays Bas question is due to the talent and friendship of the Emperor Nicholas, who does all he possibly can to assist the persecuted King of Holland, without actually making war for him. In St. Petersburgh we feel quite convinced that Belgium must and will be united once more to Holland, and I heard, a few days since, a bet of £500 sterling offered, that this union will take place before the 1st of January, 1834. I do not know whether it was taken."

THE SCOTCH PIPER.

This individual, of whom so much has been said in the prints, both in this country and Europe, arrived in this town on Thursday afternoon, and immediately commenced his peregrinations and piping about our streets. His height is over six feet—he is well built—has a large nose—small eyes—wears glasses, has rather a sandy complexion, and makes a very commanding appearance. His name is Stewart.* He has been an officer in the British Army—served under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington, and sold his commission after the battle of Waterloo. His opponent is Count Bender, a French nobleman, educated in Scotland at the same school with the piper, and between whom a great friendship subsisted. In 1825, they met in London, when a dispute arose relative to the hospitality of different nations. Both parties, in order to settle the question, agreed to travel in disguise—the one as a fiddler in France, Belgium, and Italy, and the other, (the piper) in Great Britain, Ireland, and America. They both commenced their line of march in July, 1828.

The Piper is evidently a gentleman of extensive information, easy in his manners—a Scotchman by birth—his age about fifty. He received a severe hurt from the upsetting of a stage coach in Ireland, a few years since, which confined him for over a year, and in consequence of which he is now lame. He has traveled through the Canadas, and on the first day of May he commenced his tour of the United States, at Eastport, Maine. He asks no one for money; but when any is presented to him he touches his cap in token of thankfulness and passes on without making any pause in the music of his Bagpipe, which yields very sweet, melodious tones.

Yesterday afternoon, the *incognito* made his second appearance in our streets—his pipe being pitched so as to give out the most captivating strains. He was followed by hundreds of boys, whom he would not allow to approach within a yard of his person. What amount he collected we know not.

He has taken a private room at the Portsmouth Hotel. He has been visited by some gentlemen. They found him engaged in making records in his journal. He appears to be very cautious of the company to which he gives audience; and considerable formality, such as sending up your name, occupation, &c. is requisite in order to gain admittance. He is very polite and intelligent—speaks highly of the Americans, and says they might be the happiest people in the world.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

At a late meeting in London of the Royal Society of Literature, "Mr. Hamilton read a communication, addressed to him by Sir W. Gell, respecting the discovery of an ancient garden in the Tufa Cliffs, on the coast, ten or twelve miles east of Naples. The surface of the garden is thirty four feet from the level of the superincumbent town, and nearly an equal height above the sea. A portion of the trunk of a cypress tree, seven feet in circumference, is still standing, the interior of which is in a perfectly sound state. It is supposed that this spot was entombed by the eruption of Vesuvius which destroyed Herculaneum. An extract of a letter from the Chevalier Bronsted was likewise read, accompanying a copy of an interesting Greek inscription on a papyrus lately found in Egypt, containing a minute description of two runaway slaves, Herman surnamed Nilos, slave to Aristogenes, and Bion, slave to Calistrates; and offering rewards for their apprehension."

Iron Houses.—The new process for smelting iron, by raw coal and hot air blast, is producing a great change in the iron trade; and it is anticipated, by good judges, that no long period will elapse before cast iron, of the quality known as No. 1, will be manufactured at the cost of about 40s. or 45s. the ton. When this takes place generally it must inevitably produce an effect which will pervade almost every condition of society. Rich and poor will, by degrees, find themselves inclosed in iron cages: and fir joists, and slate roofs, will become things to be alluded to as betokening something venerable from antiquity. The introduction of iron into building operations will, no doubt, spread rapidly, as the price of cast iron falls; and, if unskilfully done at the outset, we may have a number of imperishable monuments of bad taste wherever we go. It is, therefore, of importance that good examples should be given in time, and that architects should be prepared for the change, so as not to leave the matter to the caprice or taste of the workmen of the foundries.—*Loudon's Encyclopædia of Architecture.*

Slaves.—The manner of purchasing slaves is thus described in the plain and unaffected narrative of a German merchant:—The girls were introduced to me one after another. A Circassian maiden, eighteen years old, was the first who presented herself; she was well dressed, and her face was covered with a veil. She advanced towards me, bowed down, and kissed my hand. By order of her master she walked backwards and forwards to show her shape and the easiness of her gait and carriage. When she took off her veil she displayed a bust of the most attractive beauty; she rubbed her cheeks with a wet napkin, to prove that she had not used art to heighten her complection, and she opened her inviting lips to show a set of teeth of pearly whiteness. I was permitted to feel her pulse, that I might be convinced of the good state of her health and constitution. The price of this beautiful girl was four thousand piasters.—*Murray's Byron*, vol. 16.

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THOMAS HULTZ,
JACOB BOYER,
Administrators.

May 31, 1833.—w3t.

NEW BRIGHTON
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Under the superintendence of M. T. C. Gould,
LATE OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber, in compliance with his former notice, has now the pleasure of announcing, to the inhabitants of Beaver and the neighboring counties, that his contemplated *Institution* will be opened on Monday, the 3d of June inst.—where young ladies will be thoroughly taught in all the useful branches of modern female education, and in such of the higher and ornamental departments of science, literature, and the arts, as are usually acquired in the best institutions of the Atlantic states. In addition to this, an untiring attention will be paid to the manners, morals, health, and personal comfort of all committed to his care.

The location of this establishment is pleasant, the air salubrious, the scenery delightfully picturesque and imposing the buildings light and airy, and charges low, viz: from $100 to $150 per annum, including every expense, except for books and stationery.

For board, washing, and instruction in the common branches of an English education, such as Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Moral Philosophy, &c. (with plain Sewing, if required,) per year, $100

Those who are not boarders, and who reside in the vicinity of the school, will be charged for the same kind of instruction, per quarter, 5

Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, and higher branches of the Mathematics, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. 4

Composition, with the elementary principles and rules of Rhetoric, Logic, &c. 4

Chemistry, Botany, Geology, &c. 4

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A complete course practical instruction in Stenography, Mnemics, Common Placing, Book Keeping, & 10

Callisthenics will be taught and practiced, so far as considered necessary for amusement, health, or the graceful development of faculties or form.

Agreeable to the custom of other schools in the country, boarders will expected to provide, their own bed, bedding, towels, knife, fork, spoons &c. or to pay in lieu thereof, $1 per quarter.—Further particulars respecting the establishment, together with testimonials from the highest and most satisfactory authorities, will be shown to those who may honor the subscriber with a call.

MARY T. C. GOULD.
New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

June 4, 1833.

AN ORDINANCE Sanitary Purposes.

SECTION. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, that the 1st, 2d, and 3d sections of Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for Sanitary purposes," passed the 25th of October, 1832, be, and the same are hereby revived and re-enacted, to continue in force during the present year.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That all expenses that may be incurred in the execution of this ordinance shall be settled by the Sanitary Board, and reported to the Mayor, who shall draw his warrant on the city treasurer for the same, payable out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That a Board, to be called "THE SANITARY BOARD," shall be forthwith constituted, to consist of two members from Select, and three members from the Common Council, together with the Mayor, the Recorder, the three of the Aldermen of the city, to be selected and classed as hereinafter provided, which duty it shall be to adopt and direct all such measures as they think necessary for averting the introduction of the frightful epidemic disease which has approached the borders of our county; for this purpose this Board shall have power to cause the streets, lanes, alleys, buildings, and shores of the rivers to be explored, cleaned and purified in an efficient manner: To provide secure, at proper places, all ingredients necessary for the prompt aid and relief of the patients affected, and executing the general plan of this ordinance, and to provide and prepare suitable boats for the reception of the sick, their nurses, attendants, and to engage medical aid for the same: and further, the Board shall have authority to divide the city into districts, and to appoint one or more assistants for each district, who shall be entitled to the Board or its compensation per diem, for their services, and it shall be the duty of those assistants to examine in session, all offensive, foul, or mouldy cellars, privies, or other nuisance of any kind whatsoever dangerous to the health or comfort of, as well in streets, lanes, and shores of the rivers, as well enclosures and houses of the citizens: And said Board shall have full power and authority to do all lawful acts they may, in their discretion, necessary for averting the calamity with which the city is threatened, and shall continue during the present year, unless their continuance be revoked by a resolution of the councils.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That in organizing and constituting said Board, the Mayor and Recorder of the said Board, permanent members thereof, shall be classed, so that three of the Aldermen shall serve for one month, and then be replaced by another three in rotation monthly, during the continuance of the Board, and the respective members to act, shall also be classed so as to designate when they shall be released by another class—the Board shall meet three be a quorum to do business—all times in every week, or oftener if necessary, and shall keep a faithful record of their proceedings: They shall make and keep a faithful account of all contracts and expenditures, and when accounts are sanctioned by the Board, the Mayor shall draw his warrant for the amount, payable out of the fund herein appropriated for that purpose.

SECT. 5. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Chief of Works to obey and execute the written orders of this Board relative to the management of the same for cleansing and purifying the city; and it shall be the duty of every citizen, occupying any house or tenement within the city, to obey and execute the written or printed orders of the Board relative to cleansing the gutters, pavements, and alleys in front of their respective lots; and shall be required to do so, each person refusing or neglecting to comply with such orders, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence five dollars, to be recovered with costs as other forfeitures are recoverable by the city ordinances. It shall also be the duty of the street commissioners to obey and execute the written orders of the Board, for the prevention of all dirt and filth from places where it may accumulate, and to cause the same to be removed, where it cannot be injurious to the water supply of the city. It shall be the duty of the wharfingers to examine all steam boats, keel boats, and other craft that may arrive in the boundaries of the city, and make reports to the Board in the manner they may require; and all constables of the city shall make daily reports to the Board, of all nusances they observe, and of all arrivals of sick persons within the bounds of the city.

S. P. DONON,
Pres. pro tem. of Select,

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Com. Council.
JAMES
Pro tem.
WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Sel. Council.
May 31, 1833—3t

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MARY T. C. GOULD.
New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

June 4, 1833.

PITTSBURGH WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected, Weekly, for the Pittsburgh Gazette—Friday, June 14, 1833.

ARTICLES.	D.	C.	D.	C.
ALE.				
ALUM.—Per bbl.	6	00	0	00
Per lb.		05½	0	6
ASHES.				
Pot, per lb.		4½	0	4½
Pearl do		4½	0	5
Scorched Salts		3½	0	4
Black Salts,	2	75	3	00
APPLES,				
Per barrel	1	50	2	00
AXES.				
Pitts. bl'ck-pr doz.	14	00	16	00
Cast steel do	16	00	18	00
Mann's do	18	00	0	00
BACON.				
Hog, round		04¾	0	05½
Hams, covered		8	0	08½
do uncovered		6½	0	07½
BEER.				
Pittsb. per bbl.	3	00	0	00
BEES WAX.				
Clear, per lb		17	0	18
BOTTLES.				
Castor oil, per gr.	8	00	0	00
Claret do	8	50	10	00
Wine, black	15	00	0	00
Porter, green	8	00	9	00
do black	12	00	0	00
Pint do per doz.	0	62½	0	00
Quart do	0	87½	0	00
½ gallon, do	1	25	0	00
Gallon do	2	25	0	00
BUTTER.				
Fresh in Market lb.		10	0	12½
do in kegs, do		6	0	7
Roll in bbls.		8	0	09
CANDLES.				
Dip'd tallow per lb		10	0	
Mould do.		12½	0	0
Sperm do		37½	0	40
CHEESE.				
West. Res. per lb		07	0	7½
Eastern		12½	0	0
Pine Apple		12½	0	0
CHAINS.				
Halter, per doz.	6	00	7	00
Trace	10	00	12	50
Log, per lb		10	0	12
Chain Cables

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, assembled at the Court House, in this city, on Saturday, the 8th inst.—and was organized by calling to the chair, SAMUEL PETTIGREW, Esq., Mayor of the city, choosing MICHAEL TIERNAN, Jr. and JAMES WILSON, Esqr's, Vice Presidents, and appointing *John Andoe* and *David King*, Secretaries.

ROBERT BURKE, Esq. rose, and, after some preliminary and eloquent remarks, offered the following resolutions and address to the people of Ireland, which were listened to with profound attention and evident admiration. They were seconded by Judge SHALER, in a speech of surpassing eloquence, during the delivery of which he was frequently interrupted by loud and enthusiastic plaudits—and were adopted without any dissenting voice:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this meeting has heard, with feelings of profound regret and horror, of the passage, by the *British* parliament, of an act, commonly called "*the Irish Coercion Bill*," which has extinguished the last glimmering rays of Irish liberty, by substituting irresponsible courts martial, for the ordinary tribunals of justice, and by placing at the capricious disposal of an *English* Lord Lieutenant, the freedom of speech and the security of person.

Resolved, That we have the authority of Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM, for believing that "Ireland has long been the victim of worse than eastern despotism;" and that, therefore, in the opinion of this meeting, there existed no justification or excuse for this last sweeping and appalling invasion of the dearest rights of man:—that the partial disturbances, which the *British* minister unblushingly urged to a *British* parliament, as constituting a necessity for his tremendous usurpation, were the natural—though the melancholy—results of heartless persecution and systematic tyranny; and that a just and humane administration should have first sought to remove the *cause*, before they pronounced vengeance against acts, which were the inevitable *effect*.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Whig ministers, when out of power, *pretended* to sympathize with Irish wrongs, are professed to be the advocates of Irish rights, their conduct in proposing a bill, which, in its original shape, contained provisions of worse than Algerine barbarity, and which—even as modified—remains yet so comprehensively despotic, is deserving of the deep and unmixed execration of every benevolent and impartial man, throughout the civilized world.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the people of Ireland, in this, the darkest hour of their long night of bondage: that they have our warmest prayers for the speedy restoration of their subverted rights: and that in the unequal conflict, which they are waging with organized power and ruthless oppression, we would gladly afford them all the aid which may be consistent with our duty as citizens of a distant and a neutral government.

Resolved, That having a firm conviction that, in theory, an *English* parliament possesses not the right, and, in practice, has shown itself unqualified to legislate for Ireland, we would anxiously urge upon Irishmen, of all denominations, heartily to co-operate in the measures necessary to obtain a dissolution of the *legislative union*, which places their country under the hopeless dominion of *British* supremacy; and to procure the establishment of a DOMESTIC PARLIAMENT, which shall fairly represent their known sentiments, redress their many grievances, and promote their true interests.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with exalted admiration, the dignified ingenuity, the brilliant eloquence, the powerful talents, and the incorruptible integrity of *DANIEL O'CONNELL*, in vindicating the fame, resenting the wrongs, and sustaining the rights of Ireland; that in *that* illustrious man, we recognize a patriot, whose purity—a statesman, whose wisdom—and an agitator, whose moderation, entitle him to the confidence of Irishmen, and render him eminently worthy of being—what he is—the leading champion of an insulted, but magnanimous nation, in the noble struggle to reinstate her prostrate freedom.

Resolved, That the following Address, to the people of Ireland, be adopted; and that Robert Burke, Charles Shaler, and Micheal Tiernan, jr. Esq's, be a Committee to transmit it to Ireland, and procure its general circulation amongst the people of that country.

ADDRESS.

PEOPLE OF IRELAND! They who now address you, are citizens of the only country on the face of the globe, where the experiment of man's capacity for self government has been fairly tested. Under the free institutions of their extended republic, they have the satisfaction of witnessing as great a portion of prosperity and happiness, as Providence, in its bounty, has ever permitted to man. But while from its results, they are able to proclaim to the world, the excellence of their own system of government, they are not solicitous that other nations should adopt it as the model of their constitutions. In this our address to you, we are prompted by no restless zeal to propagate our political doctrines, or to make converts to our political faith. We concede that in founding that liberty, which constitutes our security and glory, we were impeded by fewer difficulties, than those encountered by other nations, which sought, and which have failed to imitate our example. Before that revolution, whose triumphant termination furnished to tyrants the most impressive lesson, our country had no titled aristocracy or established hierarchy. The institutions, of which we boast, had therefore not to be reared on the vast ruins of a subverted feudal system. Revolutions in countries, differently stuated, have perhaps failed in obtaining a happy result, by attempting too close an imitation of a frame of government, suited only to a young and primitive people.

Sudden and violent changes, in long established institutions, have seldom been attended with lasting and beneficial effects. The wise statesman and the true patriot, will, like your O'Connell, seek rather gradually to improve, than suddenly to demolish.

We desire not, then, People of Ireland! to urge you into a revolution, which should wholly exterminate the institutions to which you are accustomed, and establish such, as in their detail, are fitted only for ourselves. Revolution is a rightful remedy for grievances, which nothing short of revolution can redress. Great as are your wrongs, we would fondly hope that the last resort of an injured people may yet be averted—that the steady operation of enlightened public sentiment, and your own united, but peaceful exertions, may restore to you that freedom, of which you were never rightfully deprived.

The history of Ireland, since its first connection with England, is a detail of fraud and despotism, unrelieved by any voluntary act of grace or justice. No country enjoys in richer profusion the bounty of Providence; but for more than six centuries, it has been constantly marred by the tyranny of man. Never have any people been more systematically and unrelentingly deprived of the blessings of a mild, parental, and fostering government. The primary cause of your worst evils has been the absence of a domestic administration, dependant, in some measure, upon your favor, interested in your prosperity, and identified with your glory. Such a government—though essentially despotic—though acts of individual oppression might have stained its annals, would have nourished the resources, extended the commerce and advanced the renown of your country. But Britain seems to have acted upon the conviction, that she could only perpetuate *her* sway, by securing *your* ruin. She has ever spurned the arts of mildness and conciliation; and has constantly fomented your dissentions, and aggravated your distresses, in order to diminish your power and insure your dependance. Every act of justice that you have experienced at her hands, was only bestowed, when it could no longer with safety be withheld. We would implore you, then, to learn from all the past, that a people to be free must first be united—that oppression is only irresistible, when the strength of the oppressed is weakened by discord.

In common with the friends of liberty throughout the world, we rejoiced at the adoption of that great measure of wisdom and justice, by which the civil rights of the Catholic were placed on an equality with those of the Protestant. With the illustrious Grattan, we believed that until the Irish Catholic should cease to be a slave, the Irish Protestant would never be free. Religious dissension had long been the instrument used, with most fatal effect, in riveting the chains of your thraldom.—We fondly cherished the hope that with the destruction of Protestant monopoly, would terminate Irish disunion; and that, thenceforth, the only rivalry between her sects would be—who should best serve her. People of Ireland! has this bright anticipation been realized? Were the roots of old jealousies so deeply and firmly planted that they have not yet been exterminated. Does the demon of discord still hover over your green fields, obscuring your ancient fame, and darkening your future prospects? We trust not.

From the passage of the English reform bill, we derived the hope that many of your remaining grievances would receive a speedy and radical remedy. We trusted that Ireland—"though long in the shade"—would soon shine out in the full light of freedom's splendor. The measure of reform, which England secured for herself, was certainly a valuable addition to her franchises; and was calculated largely to advance the cause of human rights. You seconded her struggle with noble devotion, and witnessed her triumph with generous joy. But alas! your wrongs were still to remain unredressed! The blessings of freedom were yet to be denied to you! The liberality of a *British* Parliament could not yet be expanded into an act of voluntary justice to Ireland!

We fear that such an expansion is beyond the measure of its capacity. The jealous and contracted provisions of the Irish reform bill, soon convinced us that Ireland must not rely upon *English* ministers and an *English* parliament, for those benevolent and enlightened enactments, which could alone promote her happiness and secure her freedom. *England has no right, and she is not qualified, to legislate for Ireland.* No legislation can ever be permanently just and beneficial, which does not emanate from a body composed, mainly, if not exclusively, of the representatives of the people, upon whom it is to operate. Ireland has no voice in the choice of the great majority of the English parliament. The member for an English borough, or county, ought not to be expected to possess a knowledge of the condition or wants of Ireland; and, in point of fact, he seldom possesses such knowledge. No truth was ever better demonstrated by experience, than this: that he, alone, will make wise and equal laws, whose individual interests will be affected by them; who, from residence and observation, knows the temper of the public mind; and who feels the restraint of a just and direct accountability to his immediate country as well as to his God.

Think ye, People of Ireland! that a legislature, thus constituted, would have ever received and discussed a bill, such as that against your country, lately proposed in the *British* parliament, by the *British* minister; and which, even in the modified shape that it assumed, before its final adoption, is unparalleled in the history of civilized legislation, for the atrocity of its enactments, and the refinement of its tyranny. We have sought, in vain, for some apology for this measure of undisguised and comprehensive despotism. Necessity, ever the tyrant's plea, is put forth as an excuse, by the ministerial authors of an usurpation so wanton and daring. It seems that you have not endured, with perfect equanimity and patience, the evils of which you are unjustly the victims! Eight millions of people, who inhabit a country of the richest fertility—abounding with ores and minerals of the first utility—studded with cities of ancient splendor and of still overflowing population—"indented, round her whole coast, with noble harbors;" and intersected, throughout her whole extent, with numerous navigable rivers—can not, at all times, suppress the indignation which they feel, at witnessing the munificent benefactions of nature, and the magnificent erections of their sires rendered useless to themselves, for whom they were designed, by the perverted ingenuity of a foreign, a jealous, a rapacious, and a hostile oligarchy! The wealth of their agriculture drained by an absent nobility and an useless hierarchy—their manufactures crushed—their commerce restricted—their harbors vacant—their ancient capital falling into decay—and many of themselves suffering the frightful miseries of cold, of disease, and of famine—they—O unreasonable and perverse people!—THEY *are not satisfied and contented!!* Nature will writhe under torture! "The flesh will quiver when the pincers tear!" But the groans of the afflicted Irish disturb the *refined* ears and the *delicate* nerves of the *Right Honorable* Mr. Stanley, and of the NOBLE Earl Grey! Even the agonies of suffering must be stifled! The right of complaint—the last poor privilege of misery—must be suppressed!

An impartial world has read your defence, from the eloquent lips of your O'CONNELL and SHIEL—Remote as we are from you, we are satisfied that the occasional disturbances, which ministers rely on as their justification, though they are to be deplored, are yet the unavoidable consequences of a ruthless and sanguinary tyranny. They were not beyond the reach of the ordinary laws; and did not demand the total destruction of the remaining vestiges of your equivocal and precarious liberty.

And by whom has this last act of wanton and reckless despotism been perpetrated? Are they the old enemies of freedom—the tories—by whom the trial by jury has been abolished, and the few other rights, which you yet possessed, placed at the arbitrary and capricious disposal of an *English* Lord Lieutenant? No—Would that they were!—The names of *Grey*, and *Althorp*, and *Russell*, and *Brougham* would still be unsullied—would still merit the warm plaudits of an admiring world, and go down, with honor and reverence, to a remote posterity.

When such men, pledged by all their past professions to the cause of liberty, WILL shut their eyes upon the lessons of history and philosophy—WILL trample upon, instead of conciliating, a magnanimous and long suffering nation, we are constrained to confess, that your remedy seems to be in a DOMESTIC PARLIAMENT. Destroy the legislative union, which places you under the hopeless control of British supremacy. Let every other object be secondary to this; for all others are worthless, while this is unattained. Your sufferings have won the sympathies of an enlightened world. Your exertions, for the restoration of your lost freedom, will be speeded by our warmest prayers. Use the means necessary to accomplish this noblest end. Silence all your ancient prejudices; bury all your old animosities; unite as one man; and Ireland will again become what we wish her to be, and what she *ought* to be

"—"great, glorious, and free,
First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea."

On motion of Mr. M'Sharry, seconded by R. Burke, Esq.,

Resolved, That the spirit of the American press, throughout the United States, relative to British misrule in Ireland, has been, at all times, distinguished for its able and liberal advocacy of the rights of that oppressed country, and particularly at the present juncture, when, from Maine to Florida—from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the papers teem with condemnatory abhorrence of Lord Grey's Bill for the extinguishment of Irish freedom:

Resolved, therefore, that this meeting wish to give expression to the gratitude which Americans, as well as Irishmen, owe it; and that the thanks of this meeting are hereby given to the liberal American press.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW, *President.*

JAMES WILSON, MICHAEL TIERNAN, Jr., *Vice Pres'ts.*

Attest—DAVID KING, JOHN ANDOE, *Secretaries.*

The editor of the New York Daily Advertiser is preparing, for publication a history of the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, of which he was Secretary.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Amazon, from Hull, arrived at Quebec on the 31st ult., having on board sixty passengers from the Lady of the Lake, from Belfast, which had sunk at sea. Upwards of *two hundred passengers* are said to have gone down with her.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Railway Iron for America.—We learn that a most respectable mercantile house in this town has lately received an order to send to America iron for the use of the extensive railways now forming in that country, to the amount of 90,000*l*.—*Liverpool Times.*

The Hon. WILLIAM WIRT ought to be president of the anti slavery society. He has purchased a plantation in Florida, and is going to work it with hired hands. This will do more towards opening the eyes of slave holders, than all the declamatory efforts of the free states since the adoption of the constitution.—*U. S. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1833.

We have received a note, from one of our subscribers, requesting us to publish the proceedings of the meeting of the friends of Ireland, in this city, on Saturday last.—Upon examination, he will perceive that we have complied with that request.

Pittsburgh Improvements.—Among the many buildings erecting in this city, during the present season, we have noticed the very large Church now being built at the corner of Ferry and Third streets, for the Third Presbyterian congregation of Pittsburgh.

This building is sixty feet on Third street, by ninety two on Ferry—having cellars under the whole, and a basement story. This basement story is to be entirely of cut stone; the side on Ferry street scabbled and drafted work, and will be divided into a large lecture room and two smaller rooms for schools.

The church floor will be about thirteen feet above the street, and the height to the top of the cornice, about forty five feet. —There will be a steeple about one hundred and sixty feet high.

The President has arrived at Philadelphia, on his way Eastward. In that city, and in Baltimore, much display took place. It is all right that respect should be paid to the Chief Magistrate of the Union, but we do not feel bound to fill our columns with such pageantry, nor do we believe that our readers desire it. The chief interest of such matters lies in the enacting of them. We will, however, probably, notice some of the incidents.

Pittsburgh and New York State.—From the 5th to the 10th of June, five persons died in the Hospital, in this city, of different diseases, two of them of Cholera, as was stated in our last paper. Of these five, four were citizens of the State of New York, who had descended the Allegheny and Ohio, to Cincinnati and Louisville, with lumber.

We insert, to day, the communication of a member of the Orphan Asylum Society, although we do not altogether approve its tone. It is so seldom that we are favored with the correspondence of the ladies, that we greatly incline to invite and encourage a repetition of similar favors.

☞P. S. The article above referred to is in type, but we are compelled to postpone its publication until our next.

On Tuesday evening last, a man of the name of Garvin, who had been in the employ of Messrs. Brown & Verner, brewers, fell a victim to a disease which our physicians declare possessed some of the strongest symptoms of the Asiatic Cholera.—He had been afflicted with dysentery, or the premonitory symptoms of cholera since Friday, and on Monday, very unfortunately ate liberally of unripe cherries. He did not apply for medical aid until Tuesday morning, and died that evening.

No other indigenous case, in the slightest degree resembling Cholera, has occurred this season within our city; nor any imported case since the publication of our last paper.

We have extracted from the account of Colonel Bouquet's expedition from Fort Pitt to the Indian towns on the Muskingum, in October, 1764, so much as relates to the march to the Little Beaver Creek—probably near where New Lisbon now stands.—This portion of the country is quite familiar to many of our readers, and this account of the march, and description of the country, will probably be interesting.

It will be perceived, that, from the commencement of the Narrows, (near where Cheney's Tavern now stands,) to the foot of Montour's Island, at White's Ripple, the army of Colonel Bouquet had to march along the gravely beach. Near this same ground, a good road, with several substantial bridges is now constructed, along which two stages, with many wagons, carriages, and various travelers, pass each day, swiftly and safely.—At the very spot, perhaps, where Colonel Bouquet with difficulty conducted his army, and drove his cattle and sheep over the Big Beaver, a noble bridge now spans that stream, and the outlet locks of an important canal are now rapidly advancing to completion.

The expedition of Colonel Bouquet extended to the Forks of the Muskingum—there he held a treaty with the Senecas, the Delawares, and the Shawanese, and listened to the talks of Kiyashuta, Kustaloga, & Turtle Heart, on the 20th October, 1764.—Over this very spot, a great canal, extending from Lake Erie to the Ohio River now passes.

In pursuance of the terms of the treaty, here concluded, 206 prisoners were restored by the 9th of November.—The following is the list of them:

Virginians—Males,	-	32
	Females and Children,	58
Pennsylvanians—Males,	-	49
	Females and Children,	67

Among them was Mr. Smallman, formerly a major in the Pennsylvania line, who had been taken the previous summer. Truly—the Forks of the Muskingum must, upon that day, have presented a most joyous scene.

As one of the inhabitants of a city which was deeply interested in the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret at the removal of that early, and persevering, and eloquent friend of that improvement, *Charles Fenton Mercer*, from the Presidentship of that Company, and the substitution of such a man as *John H. Eaton*.

JUNE 10, 1833.

At a large and respectable Meeting of the Representatives of a number of Churches of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, convened in pursuance of public notice, from the respective pulpits, relative to the Cholera, which is still prevailing in our land—the Rev. C. SPRINGER was called to the Chair, and M. B. LOWRIE, Esq., appointed Secretary—

And, after prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Herron, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Thursday evening in each week be recommended by this meeting to be set apart for special prayer to Almighty God, by all the Churches in this vicinity, at their respective places of Worship, in reference to the Cholera, which is prevailing around us; and that the long suffering kindness of God may be particularly referred to, with deep and heartfelt gratitude for the exemption which we have experienced from that awful calamity during the last year, and for a continuance of his great kindness to us: and, that a concert in prayer may be attained, the time of meeting is recommended to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

Resolved, That the above object be specially recommended to the particular attention of families in their daily devotions.

Resolved, While this meeting distinctly recognize the undeserved and distinguishing goodness of Almighty God, for his past and present favors to our city and vicinity, that Thursday, the 20th inst., be recommended to be set apart as a day of special fasting, humiliation, and prayer, that God, for his Son's sake, would arrest the progress of his righteous scourge, the Asiatic Cholera, wherever existing, from further desolations in our country, and that he would continue to avert it from our vicinity.

Resolved, That our citizens, generally, are respectfully requested to attend to the recommendations contained in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in all the newspapers in this city.

C. SPRINGER, *Chairman.*

Attest—M. B. LOWRIE, *Secretary.*

Extracts from the account of Colonel Bouquet's Expedition against the Ohio Indians, in October, 1764.

"Colonel Bouquet having, at length, with great difficulty, collected his troops, formed his magazines, and provided for the safety of the posts he was to leave behind him, was ready, on the 2d of October, to proceed from Fort Pitt, with about 1,500 men, including drivers and other necessary followers of the army."

"Things being thus settled, the army decamped from Fort Pitt on Wednesday, October 3d, and marched about one mile and a half over a rich level country, with stately timber, to camp No. 2, a strong piece of ground, pleasantly situated, with plenty of water, and food for cattle.

Thursday, October 4th, having proceeded about two miles, they came to the Ohio, at the beginning of the narrows, and from thence followed the course of the river along a flat, gravelly beach, about six miles and a quarter; with two islands on their left, the lowermost about six miles long, with a rising ground running across, and gently sloping on both sides to its banks, which are high and upright. At the lower end of this island, the army left the river, marching through good land, broken with small hollows, to camp No. 3; this day's march being nine miles and a quarter.

Friday, October 5th.—In this day's march the army passed through Loggstown, situated seventeen miles and a half, fifty seven perches, by the path, from Fort Pitt. This place was noted before the last war for the great trade carried on there by the English and French; but its inhabitants, the Shawanese and Delawares, abandoned it in the year 1750. The lower town extended about sixty perches over a rich bottom to the foot of a low, steep ridge, on the summit of which, near the declivity, stood the upper town, commanding a most agreeable prospect over the lower, and quite across the Ohio, which is about 500 yards wide here, and by its majestic, easy current, adds much to the beauty of the place. Proceeding beyond Loggstown, through a fine country, interspersed with hills and rich valleys, watered by many rivulets, and covered with stately timber, till they came to camp No. 4, on a level piece of ground, with a thicket in the rear, a small precipice round the front, with a run of water at the foot, and good food for cattle. This day's march was nine miles, one half, and fifty three perches.

Saturday, October 6th.—At about three miles distance from this camp, they came again to the Ohio, pursuing its course half a mile further, and then turning off, over a steep ridge, they crossed Big Beaver Creek, which is twenty perches wide, the ford stony, and pretty deep. It runs through a rich vale, with a pretty strong current, its banks high, the upland adjoining it very good, the timber tall and young. About a mile below the confluence with the Ohio, stood formerly a large town, on a steep bank, built by the French, of square logs, with stone chimneys, for some of the Shawanese, Delaware, and Mingo tribes, who abandoned it in the year 1758, when the French deserted Fort Du Quesne. Near the [illegible] of Beaver creek also stood about seven [illegible], which were deserted and destroyed by the [illegible]dians, after their defeat at Bushy run, when they forsook all their remaining settlements in this part of the country, as has been mentioned above.

About two miles before the army came to Beaver creek, one of our people who had been made prisoner by six Delawares about a week before, near Fort Bedford, having made his escape from them, came and informed the Colonel that these Indians had the day before fallen in with the army, but kept themselves concealed, being surprized at our numbers. Two miles beyond Beaver creek, by two small springs, was seen the scull of a child, that had been fixed on a pole by the Indians. The tracks of 15 Indians were this day discovered. The camp No. 5, is seven miles one quarter and fifty seven perches from big Beaver creek; the whole march of this day being about twelve miles.

Sunday, 7th October, passing a high ridge, they had a fine prospect of an extensive country to the right, which in general appeared level, with abundance of tall timber. The camp No 6, lies at the foot of a steep descent, in a rich valley, on a strong ground, three sides thereof surrounded by a hollow, and on the fourth side a small hill, which was occupied by a detached guard. This day's march was six miles sixty five perches.

Monday, 8th October, the army crossed little Beaver creek, and one of its branches. This creek is eight perches wide, with a good ford, the country about it interspersed with hills, rivulets and rich valleys, like that described above. Camp No. 7, lies by a small run on the side of a hill, commanding the ground about it, and is distant eleven miles one quarter and forty nine perches from the last encampment.

Extract from the Baltimore Prices Current, and Review of the Market, for the Week ending Friday Evening, June 7.

COFFEE.

The trade have evinced a better disposition to buy this week, and the market appears to be recovering from its late dullness. We note sales to the trade of 700 bags Rio at 12 cents: 400 bags green do at 12 1-2 cents; and about 200 bags strong scent do at 13 cents. Limited sales of St. Domingo at 11 1-2 cents. Sales of 100 bags Java at 13 1-4 cents, and 50 bags do at 13 1-2 cents. A lot of 50 bags Havanna at 12 cents. At auction, to day, a lot of 40 bags Porto Rico at 12 cents. We have also to note the sale of a parcel equivalent to 650 bags of Porto Rico, in hhds. and bbls. for export, at 13 cents, 6 months.

FLOUR.

The receipts of the week exceed 16,000 bbls. the supplies of Howard-street being about 2000 bbls. and of Susquehanna upwards of 5000 bbls. more than the preceeding week.

Howard Street Flour.—At the beginning of the week about 1500 bbls. were sold from stores at $5 56 1-4, for parcels of May and June inspection. Since then moderate sales of the same description have been made at the same price, which we give as the fair store quotation to day. Various lots of select brands, fresh inspection, have been sold from stores in the course of the week at $5 62 1-2. One parcel, of old inspection, was sold at $5 50.—The current wagon price of fresh flour is $5 37 1-2 per bbl. Some parcels of stored flour have been settled for at $5 31 1-4.

Extracts from the Review of the Philadelphia Market, from the U. S. Gazette, of June 10.

FLOUR, &c.—Superfine Flour has declined since our last report, 1-8 of a dollar; the market closed on Friday with the sale of a few hundred bbls. at $5 37 1-2; rye flour and corn meal are steady at last week's prices.

WOOL.—There has been but little doing in wool, this week, the prices remain about the same.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning last, at the residence of his father, in the Borough of Allegheny, the Rev. S. K. BRUNOT, Rector of Christ's Church, in the 25th year of his age.

MANN'S AXES.

50 DOZEN MANN'S AXES—first quality. Just received and for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.,
June 14. *No. 38, Water street.*

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *M'Kee & Graham*, Hatters, is dissolved, by mutual consent; all persons, indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, who will be found at the old stand, in the Diamond, and all persons having claims against the firm will present the same for settlement.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

June 14, 1833—6mo.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased the extensive Hat Manufacturing Establishment of M'Kee & Graham, and will continue the business, in all its various branches, under the firm of

M'Lain, King & M'Cord,

At the old establishment, No. 16 Diamond. They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of the best and most fashionable Beaver, Castor Roram, and Wool Hats, *which they will warrant.*

Also, a general assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, which they wi l dispose of, on the most favorable terms. Orders from a distance, shall be punctually and promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN M'LANE,
H. D. KING.
JOHN D. M'CORD.

We take pleasure in recommending to our former customers, Messrs. M'Lain, King & M'Cord, our successors, who, we believe, from their knowledge in the business, will afford satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

June 14, 1833—tf.

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, an undivided fourth part of the substantial and elegant Steam Boat, NEW BRUNSWICK. For the conditions, apply to

JOHN SNYDER,
Cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

June 14, 1833—w3t*

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in Wilkins township, near Wilkinsburgh, a Brindled and White Molly Cow—she is supposed to be young; of middling size. She came the first day of June.

WM. WINTERE.

June 14—3t

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, April 7th, 1833, an indented apprentice, named RICHARD BURK, aged about twelve years.

Ten dollars will be given for the apprehension of said Runaway.

A. FERGUSON,
Boot and Shoe Maker, Pittsburgh.

May 31, 1833.—3t*

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his regular customers, and others who may favor him with a call, that he is now paying at the rate of FIVE AND A HALF DOLLARS per hundred pounds for RAGS of a good quality, and four and a half dollars per hundred pounds for Tanners' Scraps, or size pieces.

The subscriber would also state that should either of the above mentioned articles of trade advance in price, he will at all times be prepared to pay the highest market price, and will sell articles in his line at as fair terms as any person or persons whatever.

R. PATTERSON, Ag't,
Bookseller, No. 78 Market street.

N. B.—Special attention will be given to filling the orders of Country Merchants, which is a principal part of the advertiser's business.

May 14—eow3t

CASH NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, will please make payment on or before the 1st July, at the warehouse of S. Baird & Co., corner of Fifth and Wood streets, as after that date the books will be left with a proper officer for collection.

JAMES LAPPIN.

May 31—3t.

TARIFF FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added *A CUPOLA to their AIR FOUNDRY*, and are now prepared to manufacture every variety of Castings. They will keep constantly on hand,

STOVES,
GRATES,
GUDGEONS, of all sizes,
SAW MILL IRONS,
WIND MILL do.,
WAGON BOXES,
SAD IRONS,
PLOUGH IRONS,
TEA KETTLES, and
HOLLOW WARE, of all kinds.

They have a large quantity of

STEAM ENGINE PATTERNS,

for Engines of different sizes, on hand.

Any orders left at their Warehouse, No. 47 Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets, or at their Foundry, Front street, will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

J. & E. GREER.

April 2—w3m

Tanners' Scraps Wanted.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price, in Cash, for Tanners' Scraps, delivered at his Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 11, 1833—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DAVID HEANEY, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, to

SARAH HEANEY,
JOSEPH PORTER.

June 11, 1833—4t* *Executors.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 12, for 1833, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 15th of June, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	8,000	8,000
1	4,000	4000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,780	1,780
50	1,000	50,000
64	200	12,800
56	100	5,600
112	50	5,600
112	20	2,250
2240	16	35,840
15400	8	123,200
45760 tickets.		$274,560

Tickets, $8—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

June 4, 1833.

TO YOUNG LADIES.

THE MISSES MATHIAS have taken a room at Col. Armstrong's, on the corner of Water and Short streets, where they propose to teach the following Ornamental Branches of

Shell Work, Painting, &c.

Theorem Painting, on velvet, in oil and water colors;
Poonah Painting, on paper;
Shell Work, for boxes and flowers; Grotto Work;
Wax Work, with Mould making;
Ebony Work, a beautiful painting on wood, suitable for boxes, stands, &c.;
Alum and Filagree Work;
Worsted Work, for foot stools, hearth rugs, &c;
Lace Work, Embroidery, and Rice Work;
Chinese Painting, Gilding, and Bronzing;
Ornamental Writing, Fancy Paper Work, Bead Work, &c.

The Ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and see their works and paintings.

TERMS.

Instruction in all the above Branches, $30
Any separate or single Branch, 5

June 7, 1833—4t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of D. Kinkead & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to E. G. Lakeman, at No. 10, Exchange Buildings, St. Clair st., who is authorized to settle the same.—All accounts remaining unpaid after the 30th of June, will be left with a magistrate for collection.

D. KINKEAD,
E. G. LAKEMAN,

June 7—4t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TOM CRINGLE'S LOG: in two volumes.

Frankenstein; or the Modern Prometheus: by Mary W. Shelly, Author of 'the Last Man,' 'Perkin Warbeck,' &c. &c.

Pencil Sketches; or Outlines of Character and Manners. By Miss Leslie.

Narrative of a Voyage to the Ethiopic and South Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Chinese Sea, North and South Pacific Ocean, in the years 1829, 1830, and 1831. By Abby Jane Morrell, who accompanied her husband, Capt. Benjamin Morrell, Jr., of the schooner Antarctic.

Memoirs of General Lafayette, and of the French Revolution of 1830; by B. Sarrins, secretary to General Lafayette. In 2 vols.

Memoirs of the Loves of the Poets—Biographical Sketches of Women celebrated in Ancient and Modern Poetry. By the Authoress of the 'Diary of Ennuyee:' in 2 vols.

This day received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

June 7, 1833—4t

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to inform the public that his establishment has been rebuilt, and that he is now prepared to manufacture

HAT BODIES, on an Improved Plan,

Which, he confidently believes, will give satisfaction to all who may try them.

Said Factory is situated on Water street, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, a few rods above the Canal, and adjoining the Foundry of M'Clurg, Pratt & Co.

The price for forming and hardening is *eleven dollars* per hundred.

Wool will be taken in payment: Bodies, of our native Wool, kept constantly on hand, for sale.

D. P. INGERSOLL.

☞ The other papers of the city, and the Wheeling Gazette, will please insert the above three times.

June 11, 1833—tf

Collins & Co's C. S. Axes.

JUST received 250 dozen Collins & Co's Superior AXES, of different patterns, which will be sold at eastern prices, with addition of carriage.

S. P. DARLINGTON,
Corner of Second and Wood streets.

ALSO, Carpenters' Hand and Broad Axes; Ship Carpenters' do.—a very superior article.

June 4, 1833—6t

20 BARRELS LOUISVILLE LIME—received per Steam Boat Champion, and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

May 28, 1833.—tf

FRESH FAMILY FLOUR.

JUST received, an additional supply of 'Nold's' Superior FAMILY FLOUR—for sale by

ABISHAI WAY,
May 7.—w6t. No. 47, Market street.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Burgess to borrow *Six Thousand Dollars*, for the use of the Borough.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny*, That the Burgess be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum or sums of money not exceeding six thousand dollars, and to issue a certificate or certificates therefor, under the seal of the corporation, bearing interest, which interest shall be made payable semi-annually by the warrant of the Burgess on the Borough Treasurer; and the certificate or certificates so issued shall be signed by the Burgess and countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be transferable by the proper owners, or their legal attorney, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsement thereon, at the office, and in the presence, of the Borough Treasurer, for the time being; and shall not be paid or reduced by the Borough, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the 1st day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty three, and the money so borrowed shall be paid to the Borough Treasurer, and applied by him in such manner as shall hereafter be directed by ordinance of the Burgess and Council, and the faith, funds, credit, revenue, and corporate property of the Borough are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum hereby authorized to be borrowed, as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 7th day of March, A. D., 1833.

JOHN TASSEY,
President of the Council.

Attest—
JOHN MORRISON, *Town Clerk.*

APPROVED—In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Corporation to be affixed, this 7th day of March, A. D., 1833.

HUGH DAVIS,
Burgess.

March 12, 1833.—tf

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

FIVE and a half dollars per hundred for merchantable Rags will be given in BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRITING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WALL PAPER, or in any article of Pittsburgh Manufacture, at Sylvester's Cheap Book Store, Corner of Wood and Third Streets, successor in the Book and Stationery business to Henry Holdship & Son.

Just Received,

100 Reams No. 1 Cap paper,
200 " 2 " "
300 " 3 " "
500 " Wrapping Paper,
200 " Letter Paper,
1000 doz. U. S. Spelling Books,
3000 pieces Wall Paper.

ON HAND,

A general assortment of Books and Stationery, Wholesale and Retail.

May 17, 1833.

TO LET,

A Spacious Cellar, conveniently situated on the bank of the Monongahela, in West st., near the Boat Landings. In this cellar may be salted 2 to 3 hundred thousand weight of Pork. With the cellar, will also be let a Brick Smoke House, with complete and safe apparatus, in which 80,000 lbs. of Bacon can be hung at one time. Apply at No. 6, in the Diamond, to

ROBERT PATTERS

POETRY.

From the Charleston Mercury.

WHAT DO WE LIVE FOR?

What do we live for? is it to be
The sport of fortune's power?
To launch our bark on pleasure's sea
And float perhaps an hour?
To waste our time in idle dreams
Of what may be to morrow,
To glean with care from present scenes
The source of future sorrow?

What do we live for? is it to find
The ties of friendship broken,
That love's a sound to cheat mankind
And dies as soon as spoken?
To mark the woes on others hurled
Nor weep their hapless lot?
To hate our fellows—curse the world—
To die, and be forgot?

No! we were formed to seek for truth
Through paths made plain by reason;
To hail that light in earliest youth
Which shines in every season.
Yes! we were made to win below
The boon hereafter given;
To calmly smile at earthly wo,
And find our home in HEAVEN.

A. T. N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BURMAH MISSION.

Rev. Mr. Wade, the American Baptist Missionary who has just returned from Burmah, attended divine service on Sabbath morning in Oliver street Baptist Meeting House, accompanied by the two natives of India which he brought with him. The exercises were highly interesting. Mr. Wade addressed the congregation, and after having expressed in a most feeling and impressive manner, the great pleasure he experienced in the privilege of addressing a christian audience, he proceeded to relate some of the most prominent characteristics of the Burmans' religious superstitions and idolatry. Assemblages of tens of thousands of these heathen often bow down together in worship of their idol "*Gaudama.*" Unlike the heathen of other nations, they have but one idol, and to it they pay their adoration with great sincerity. This idol represents "*Gaudama,*" the son of a King who reigned about 2,400 years ago, in upper Hindostan, and who, at the age of 35, having passed through 450 transmigrations, sometimes being man and sometimes beast, dwelling in the earth and in the upper and in the lower regions, then retired into the wilderness, when he became convinced of the vanities of all worldly things, and *being annihilated* was free from all sin, and *enjoyed perfect happiness.* At the expiration of 6 years he returned to his kingdom to teach his people the way of salvation, and instructed them to make sacrifices according to their wealth, as a remuneration for which he promised them transmigration to the upper regions. When at the age of 80, this priest was on his death bed, he was asked by his followers whom they should worship after his death. He instructed them to make an image after his own likeness and worship it, and the same blessings should attend them as during his life; hence they have worshipped this idol for the space of 2,400 years.

The Burmans do not believe the world had a creation, but suppose it sprang into existence itself, and that its inhabitants are all spirits, existing in various forms and in different ages and circumstances. They believe all who do not worship and offer sacrifices to their god and their priests, will suffer punishment after death, and all who make sacrifices will enjoy happiness according to the extent of their riches. Hence only the rich have a hope of Heaven, and the poor will give their last 6d to a priest, in a belief that it will mitigate their sufferings hereafter. Their priests have no regular appointment to their high office and distinction above other persons.—Any man may become a priest by shaving the hair off his head, putting on a yellow garment, and consigning himself to a monastery, where he is no longer human, but a priest of the god. The people, including his friends and acquaintances, then no longer dare approach him as a man, but must bow down before him and present him offerings, which are sometimes of immense value. The priests feel no gratitude or thankfulness for such favors, but consider the people obligated to them for the privilege they have of giving. The priests' business is not to instruct the people, but to remain in the monastery and receive offerings. They have no ideas of eternity, but suppose after death they become oxen, elephants, dogs, or serpents.

The Karens are a tribe who inhabit the wilderness and mountains lying between Burmah and Siam. They have no religion—but have a tradition of a Living God, and what is most remarkable, a tradition that "white foreigners should bring them the true word of God." The Karen who accompanies Mr. Wade, is a preacher of the Gospel, and much success has attended his labors in the field of his Master, the only true God.

When Mr. Wade had concluded his address, the Burmans spoke to the congregation in their native language, and answered several questions put to them by the Rev. Mr. Maclay and interpreted by Mr. Wade. Their replies gave much satisfaction. Both of them dress in their native costume, which is very similar to that worn by the Chinese, and with which Americans generally are familiar. The one distinguished as the Burman, is rather small in person, and of a color much darker than our native Indians; his features, however, are more agreeable, and his person more delicate. The Karen is larger, and coarser in appearance, except that his complexion is the lightest. They both wear small, neatly made turbans upon their heads, and *beautiful* mustaches adorn their upper lips.—*Jour. of Com.*

THE FIRST ENGLISH NAVAL VICTORY.

With this fleet (two hundred and sixty ships, well manned with archers and men at arms) Edward (the Third) sailed from the Orwell, on Thursday, the 22d of June, 1340, "about the first hour of the day, in the name of God and St. George." On the morrow, being the eve of St. John the Baptist, they came to the coast of Flanders, about Blanksberg, and as they approached the Zwijn, and discovered so great a number of ships that their masts and streamers made them resemble a wood, the King asked the master of his vessels what he supposed them to be. "May it please your Majesty," replied the master, "I take them to be Normans and others, sent out by the French King to rob and spoil your coasts, and to take your Majesty's person, if they can; and among them I doubt not we shall find those very men who burnt your good town of Southampton, and took your two good ships, the St. Edward and the Christopher." "Ha!" said the King, "I have long desired to fight with the Frenchmen! and now I shall fight with some of them by the grace of God and St. George; for truly they have done me so many displeasures that I shall be revenged, and I may!" He then commanded the Lord Reginald Cobham, Sir John Chandos, and Sir Stephen de la Buskin to land, and ride along the shore, "to view the countenance of the enemy."—They did this at safe leisure, all Flanders then being friendly to the English; and they approached near enough to see that the fleet, which they estimated at about four hundred sail, was divided into three squadrons, all riding in the harbor of Sluys; among them were nineteen ships, so large that they had never seen so many of that size in company before, and the chief of them they recognized for the Christopher; that ship having, probably, been named after the gigantic saint of hagiological romance, because of its extraordinary magnitude. Evening was beginning to close when they returned to make their report; and therefore the King, "who would needs for that time be admiral himself," gave orders to cast anchor, resolved to have the day before him, and to begin the fight the next morning. The place where the English were about to gain their first naval victory, properly so called, (for in the battle of Damme, seamanship had no part,) was in early times the most flourishing port upon the Flemish coast. * * * *

Many of the enemy's fleet were Spaniards from the ports in the Bay of Biscay, the seamen of that coast being renowned for their seamanship even among the hardy sailors of the north. By means of the King of Navarre, Philip is supposed to have obtained their aid. The Genoese galleys were commanded by Egidio Bocanegra, the Barbenoir, or Blackbeard, of the French, brother to the doge, and one of the best commanders of his nation on land or sea. They had taken their station there to prevent the English from landing in the port for which they expected them to make; and also to obstruct the succors which, from the neighboring ports, the Flemmings and Brabanters were on the alert to afford them. But Bocanegra, like a skilful seaman, was not for waiting an attack, when the sun and the tide would be against them, and the wind not in their favor, but for putting out to meet the English, and so taking advantage of their own superior force. The French admiral, Pierre Bohuchet, is said to have opposed this; there was a jealousy between them; and this worse charge has been brought against him—that his ships were neither provided nor manned as they ought to have been, and that he had defrauded the King by false musters. The advice, however, was manifestly too reasonable to be rejected; and early in the morning they came out of the haven in three squadrons, in good order. Indeed, it was no matter of choice with them; for the men of Bruges were in array upon the shore, ready to act against them upon any opportunity, and they could feel little security there any longer than while they were masters of the sea. On the other hand, Edward was so confident in the skill and courage of his men, that he disregarded the enemy's superiority in numbers. His great ships, well manned with archers, were placed in the van; and before every two there was one with men at arms. A squadron was kept in reserve, to prevent the French from closing upon his van, and to assist wherever aid might be required. A third, in which were 500 archers and 300 men at arms, was appointed to protect the vessels where the women were aboard, whom the King is said to have "comforted all he could."

Having disposed the fleet in this array, he gave orders to hoist the sails, "designing to come into a quarter wind, so as to get the advantage of the sun and wind;" and as he stood off with this purpose, some of the French, who were more brave than considerate, supposed that the English, seeing themselves so far inferior in force, wished to avoid the action. But when they descried the royal banner of England, they knew that no such intention was entertained; and their hopes were then raised the higher, thinking that so great a prize might fall into their hands. Before the general action commenced, Bocanegra sent forth four galleys against a ship called the Rich Oliver, which was advanced before the others. It is one of the remarkable circumstances belonging to this action, that galleys were not employed in it according to the ancient mode of war, no attempt being made to produce any effect with the beaks. In the present instance they assailed their enemy with stones and shot from engines on all sides, so that the Rich Oliver sustained a great loss in men, and was in great danger of being taken, but other vessels having now the wind at will, came to their rescue in time, and the four galleys were boarded and won before the enemy could succor them. And now the fleets met, "the French joining battle with many trumpets and other instruments of martial music, and the English giving altogether a mighty shout, it sounded horribly upon the waters, the shores being not far off." At the same instant, they sent a flight of arrows from their longbows, which the French answered as liberally with crossbow shot; "but the arrows did most execution by far." Then began a sore battle. The men-at-arms approached and fought hand to hand, for on both sides they were prepared with great hooks and grappling irons, both being alike willing that strength and prowess should decide the combat' and "many noble deeds of arms were that day done, assailing and defending, taking and rescuing again."

The French had set the huge St. Christopher foremost, and the English made strenuous efforts to retake it, for they knew the King was much displeased at the loss of that good ship. So well they sped, and yet so bravely were resisted, that when they became masters, few were left alive on board to be taken to mercy. The great Christopher was speedily manned with archers, and turned "her angry fore deck against the Genoese." The St. Edward was also retaken, and the St. George and the Black Cock. The enemy had many engines for casting stones, and they employed them with great effect; a large ship and galley belonging to Hull were sunk by them, with all on board; and from a great ship which belonged to the King's wardrobe, there were but two men and a woman that escaped. The battle lasted from a little before ten in the morning till seven in the evening.—The first squadron of the enemy was entirely beaten; the second so sorely pressed, that the French leaped overboard to escape the showers of arrows which were sent down on them. When further exertions became useless, Bocanegra made off with his squadron. One large French ship, the St. Jacques, of Dieppe, was thought to have carried off with her a ship of Sandwich, belonging to the Prior of Canterbury; but the Englishman made a stout resistance; and the Earl of Huntington, Wm. Clinton, coming in his vessel to their aid, the contest continued through the night; at morning they got possession of the St. Jacques, and found 400 dead on board. The victory was rendered more complete by the oportune arrival of the Lord Morley with part of the northern fleet, and by the aid of the Flemish small craft, which came to partake in it from the adjacent ports. It was the greatest victory that ever had been gained on those seas. Two hundred and thirty sail were taken; among them the St. Denis, "a mighty ship." One of the French admirals fell; Bohuchet, the other, was hung from the mainyard of his own ship, because of the enormities which he, "to say no more, had permitted at Southampton." The carnage was very great; the largest estimate of the English loss being 4,000, the lowest on the other side 20,000.—*Lardner's Cyclopædia; Southey's Naval History.*

The Moon.—The substance of the Moon is more known to us than that of the brighter luminary. Its volume is forty nine times smaller than the volume of the earth. There is ground for supposing that all is solid at its surface, for it appears, in powerful telescopes, as an arid mass, on which some thought they could perceive the effects and even the explosions of volcanoes. There are mountains on the surface of the moon, which rise to nearly the height of three miles, and it has been inferred, that it has deep cavities, like the basins of our seas. Caspian lakes have been supposed in it. But it either has no atmosphere, or it is of such extreme rarity, as to exceed the nearest vacuum we can produce by our best constructed air pumps, so that no terrestrial animal could breathe on its surface. If then it be inhabited, it is not by beings who have bodies like either men, or any of our animated race. The lunar population must be of a far more aerial nature than our present selves, or our most delicate fellow creatures. Only sylphs, spirits, or angels, suit such an ethereal medium.—It has a great number of invariable spots, that prove that the moon always presents to us the same hemisphere, and revolves on its axis in a period equal to that of its revolution round the earth. Its dark and bright parts have given rise to the idea, that it has seas, islands, and continents, but it is doubted whether it has any water at all; and it has been supposed that if it had any ocean, the superior attraction of the earth, especially in conjunction with the sun, would draw the aqueous fluid into a deluge over a large part of its surface. The light of the moon is 300,000 times more feeble than the light of the sun.—From this inferiority, the lunar rays, when collected in the most powerful mirrors, produce no sensible effect on the thermometer. Indeed, they appear to have a cold producing agency, according to the experience of practical men, though philosophers have not yet ascertained the fact by direct experiments. That they have a peculiar and salutary influence on the animal frame, appears to have been actually experienced by some of our countrymen. Other nations declare the same. Its peculiar effects have been so often observed in mental derangement, that this malady has been named lunacy from them; and medical men, experienced in such cases, have assured me that in many, there is a visible excitement at the changes of this luminary. Atmospherical changes have also been asserted. We learn from Plutarch, that the ancients believed the moon to produce many singular results, that are enumerated by him. Hence, however beautiful and interesting the moonlight scenery of both heaven and earth is felt to be by all, it will always be wise to recollect that the night is our natural and appointed season for repose.—*Turner's Sacred History.*

Origin of Malt Liquors.—The invention of Malt Liquors appears to have originated from the attention which an eastern monarch paid to the health of his army; as both Hippocrates and Xenophon inform us, that Cyrus, having called his soldiers together, exhorted them to drink water wherein parched barley had been steeped, which they called Maza. In all probability this was to counteract the bad effects of impure water in warm climates; as Pliny states, that if water be nitrous, brackish, and bitter, by putting fried barley meal into it, it will in less than two hours be purified and sweet, and that it may then be drank with safety; and this, says he, is the reason that barley meal is generally put in bags and strainers through which wines are passed, that they may be refined and drawn the sooner. This information may be serviceable to nautical men, and those who travel in tropical climates.

Beer.—That the ancients were acquainted with wine is universally known. The knowledge must have been nearly coeval with the origin of society; for we are informed in Genesis, that Noah, after the flood, planted a vineyard, and made wine and got intoxicated by drinking the liquid which he had manufactured.—Beer is a very old manufacture. It was in common use among the Egyptians in the time of Herodotus, who informs us that they made use of a kind of wine made from Barley, because no vines grew in their country. Tacitus informs us, that in his time it was the drink of the Germans. Pliny informs us, that it was made by the Gauls, and by other nations. He gives it the name of *cerevisia*, or *cervisia;* the name obviously alluding to the grain from which it was made.

But though the ancients seem acquainted with both wine and beer, there is no evidence of their having ever subjected these liquids to distillation, and of having collected the products. This would have furnished them with ardent spirits, or alcohol, of which there is every reason to believe they were entirely ignorant.—*Village Record.*

State of the Religious World.—Out of 860,000,000 of immortal beings who inhabit the earth, 228,000,000 are nominally Christians. Of the remainder, 40,000,000 are Jews, 100,000,000 are Mahometans, 470,000,000 are Pagans! To enlighten these, there are about 700 missionaries. Of this number, 53 are on the islands in the Pacific Ocean, in a population of 20,000,000. Under their labors about 2,654 have professed to be Christians.—There are also 23,000 under instruction. In Africa, in a population of 40,000,000, there are 91 missionaries, 2,603 church members, and 7,316 scholars. In Asia there is supposed to be a population of 300,000,000, 162 missionaries, 3,000 communicants, and 40,000 scholars in schools. There are in South America, with a population of 16,000,000, 2 missionaries from protestant churches. In the West Indies there are 140 missionaries and 65,060 professors of religion. In North America, in a population of about 400,000 Indians, there are 200 missionaries, and 7,184 who make a public profession of religion. There are thought to be about 2,000 domestic missionaries. About 9,000,000 of the Scriptures have been circulated in 160 languages; and not less than 160,000,000 tracts. There are, in all, 45 missionary establishments. To support these plans for doing good, there is expended annually about $2,140,371.

Color of the Ocean.—Humboldt having applied the cyanometer to measure the color of the sea, found that in fine calm weather the tint was equal to 33°, 38°, some times 44° of the instrument, although the sky was very pale, and scarcely attained 14° or 15°. When, instead of directing the apparatus to a great extent of open sea, the observer fixes his eyes on a small part of its surface, viewed through a narrow aperture, the water appears of a rich ultra marine color. Towards evening again, when the edge of the waves, as the sun shines upon them, is of an emerald green, the surface of the shaded side reflects a purple hue. Nothing is more striking than the rapid change which the color of the sea undergoes under a clear sky, in the midst of the ocean and in deep water, when it may be seen passing from indigo blue to the deepest green, and from this to slate gray. The blue is almost independent of the reflection of the atmosphere. The intertropical seas are, in general, of a deeper and purer tint than in high latitudes, and the ocean often remains blue when, in fine weather, more than four fifths of the sky are covered with light and scattered clouds of a white color.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library, No. X.—Travels and Researches of Baron Humboldt.*

New Fire.—Mr. John Hancock, of North End, Fulham, has, we are assured, invented a compound which burns under water, and which continues inflammable in any accumulation of moisture. It is, in all respects, similar to the much celebrated *Greek Fire.* He proposes to apply it not to human destruction, but to the saving of the lives of miners. It is the most perfect and unerring fuse for blasting ever contrived; the wet, damp, and water, which often interfere, being no hinderance to its perfect and definite action. It may, too, be accommodated to time, as a yard will burn out in one or two minutes, or in five or six minutes, as desired. It is, moreover, as cheap as any fuse that ever was made.—*Literary Gazette.*

The iron shoes of the Macdonalds.—About the period of the accession of James I. to the throne of Scotland, a degree of ferocity and cruelty existed in certain highland freebooters, which are never found in more recent times. A robber, named Macdonald, head of a band in Ross shire, had plundered a poor widow, who in her anger exclaimed repeatedly that she would go to the king for redress, should she go to Edinburgh to seek for him.—"It is a long journey," answered the barbarian; "and that you may perform it the better, I will have you shod for the occasion." Accordingly, he caused a smith to nail shoes to the poor woman's feet, as if they had been those of a horse. The widow, however, being a woman of high spirit, was determined to keep her word, and as soon as her wounds permitted her to travel, she did actually go on foot to Edinburgh, and, throwing herself before James, acquainted him with the cruelty which had been exercised upon her.—James in great resentment, caused Macdonald and twelve of his principal followers to be seized, and to have their feet shod with iron shoes; in which painful condition they were exhibited to the public for three days, and then executed.—*Athenæum.*

Ugliness.—It is curious to observe that an ugly face is generally the indication of a humorous and witty mind; it suggests innumerable exhilarating witticisms in the wearer himself, and it is the cause of wit to others. There is scarcely a merry, shrewd, witty fellow, even in fictitious history, but has the honor of ugliness attributed to him. Æsop was a very ugly little hunchback; uglier still was Socrates, no less a man of wit and a man of honor than a philosopher. The heroes of Rabelais were famous for personal deformity. Sancho Panza, his master and Rosinante, were, in their several conditions, absolutely patterns of this interesting qualification. Hudibras and Ralpho were still more conspicuously ugly. Falstaff, Bardolph, Ancient Pistol, and almost every character of wit and humor in the dramas of Shakspeare were eminently ugly. Scarron, the favorite wit of France, was the most deformed little creature a lovely woman ever allowed herself to be coupled to.

Throne of England.—The London Globe, has received, furnishes the following list of living heirs to the British Throne, with their respective ages at their next birth day:

1. Princess Alex. Victoria of Kent,	14
2. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland,	62
3. George Fred. Alex. Ch. Ern. Aug. of Cumberland,	14
4. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex	60
5. Adolphus Fred. Duke of Cambridge,	69
6. George William, of Cambridge	24
7. Augustus Caroline, of Cambridge,	11
8. Augustus Sophia, of England,	65
9. Elizabeth Lange, of Hesse Hamburg,	63
10. Mary Dutchess, of Gloucester,	57
11. Princess Sophia, of England,	59
12. William Fred. Duke of Gloucester,	57
13. Charles Fred. Aug. Wm. late reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg,	29
14. William, reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg	

16. Augustus, of Brunswick; made of the two last, after whom comes the House of Wirtemburg; embracing Frederick Catharine, wife of Jerome Napoleon, and also their son—after whom the succession would go to the House of Denmark, then to that of the King of the Netherlands, the family of the Elector of Hesse Cassel.

American Porcelain.—We recently had an opportunity of visiting the Porcelain Manufactory of Judge Hemphill, at the corner of Chesnut and Schuylkill 6th Street, in the city of Philadelphia, and were highly gratified at the skill, ingenuity, science, and art, displayed in the manufacture of the beautiful ware there offered for sale. The china is equal in fineness and beauty to any imported, while it is stronger and not so easily fractured. In the ornamental part of the work, great improvements have been made, and specimens have been exibited vieing with the finest imported articles of this kind. The intelligent and patriotic proprietor of this establishment, has taken measures to procure from Europe, a first rate painter, after the arrival of whom, he will not fear for succes in a competition with any foreign manufacture. As the object of the proprietor is to render his country independent of foreign countries for a supply of this necessary article of house keeping; and his desire is merely remuneration for his outlayings, it will be a matter of regret if he is not supported by the patriotic feelings of his countrymen.—*Lancaster Journal.*

Homer and Steam.—At the ninth anniversary of the London Mechanics' Institution, Dr. Birkbeck, in awarding a prize of £20 for the best essay on steam, observed, that the author had discovered several notices of the power of steam by the ancients, which had escaped preceding writers. He had also detected, in the eighth book of the *Odyssey*, a probable allusion to steam navigation:

"So shalt thou instant reach the realms assigned,
In wondrous ships, self moved, instinct with mind:
No helm secures their course, no pilot guides;
Like man intelligent they plough the tides,
Conscious of every coast and every bay,
That lies beneath the sun's all seeing ray.
Though clouds and darkness veil the uncumbered sky,
Fearless through darkness and through clouds they fly,
High tempests rage, high rolls the swelling main:
The sea may roll, the tempest rage in vain."

The Store keeper referred to in the following anecdote is probably qualified to solve Major *Joe Bunker's* abstruse problem—namely: "How much New England Rum, at two and sixpence a gallon, must be mixed with Sicily Madeira, at three and fourpence, to make a good nine shilling Cognac Brandy?"—*Phil. Com. Herald.*

Anecdote.—"And how much sugar do you calculate to give us for a pound, since the duty has been reduced?" inquired a Vermonter of a store keeper. "Why I guess," was the reply, "that we shall have to let you have a dollar's worth for about four and sixpence."

Pelindrome verses are those which are read backward and forward with equal ease, and with the same meaning. The Roman poet, Sotades, is considered the inventor of them, and a modern Greek poet published a poem at Vienna, in 1802, of 445 lines, which he dedicated to the Emperor Alexander. A lady suspected of impropriety of conduct at the Court of Queen Elizabeth, assumed as her defence the design of the moon covered with a cloud, and a Philandromic motto:

Ablate et Alba.
Secluded, but pure.

The celebrated English writer, Harris, the author of the Hermes, gave the only instance of the kind in our language which he could find.

Lewd did I live, evil I did dwel.

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger, April 21.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

The Dead Alive.—On Tuesday afternoon an adjourned inquest was held at the Christ Church work house, Boundary Row, Blackfriar's road, before Mr. R. Carter, on the body of Eliza Baker, aged 17, who was found drowned at the steps of Blackfriar's Bridge, on Saturday morning, by a police constable.

Mr. Peter Wood, an eating house keeper, in the Bermondsey New road, near the Bricklayers' Arms, having seen a paragraph in one of the Sunday newspapers, that the body of a female had been taken out of the Thames on the previous day, and carried to the workhouse to be owned, and, from the description given, suspecting that it was the body of a young female who had lived in his service, but who had been discharged by his wife on account of jealousy, he went to the work house, and recognized the body of the unfortunate girl. He was very much agitated, and he cut off a lock of her hair, and kissed the corpse. He immediately went to an undertaker, and gave orders for the funeral. He then went to the deceased's parents, who reside in Adelaide Place, Whitecross street, Cripplegate, and informed them of the melancholy fate of their daughter. They also went to the work house, and, on being shown the body, were loud in their lamentations.

On the jury having assembled, on Monday evening, they proceeded to view the body of the deceased, and, on their return, a number of witnesses were examined, mostly relations, who swore positively to the body.

From the evidence it appeared that the deceased had lived with Mr. Wood as a servant for four months; but, his wife being jealous, she was discharged about a month ago, since which time Mr. Wood had secretly supplied her with money, and kept her from want.

Mrs. Baker, the mother of the deceased, and other relations, in giving their evidence, spoke in severe terms of the conduct of Mr. Wood, and said that they had no doubt but that he had seduced the unfortunate girl, which had caused her to commit suicide.

The jury appeared to be very indignant, and, after five hours' deliberation, it was agreed to adjourn the case until Tuesday afternoon, when they reassembled.

Mr. Wood, the alleged seducer, was now present, but he was so overcome by his feelings at the melancholy occurrence, that nothing could be made of him; in fact, he was like a man in a state of stupefaction.

Mrs. Wood, the wife, was called in; she is 28 years older than her husband; shook her head at him, but nothing was elicited from her, her passion completely overcoming her reason.

A Juryman—The more we dive into this affair, the more mysterious it appears against Mr. Wood.

This remark was occasioned on account of some marks of violence on the body; there had been a violent blow on the nose, a black mark on the forehead, and a severe wound on the thigh.

The Jury were commencing to deliberate on their verdict, when a drayman in the employ of Messrs. Whitbread & Co. brewers, walked into the jury room, and said that he wished to speak with the coroner and jury.

Drayman—I comes to say, gentlemen, that Mrs. Baker's daughter, you are now holding an inquest on, is alive and in good health.

The Coroner and jury (in astonishment)—What do you say?

Drayman—I'll swear that I met her to day in the streets, and spoke to her.

The coroner, witnesses, and jury were all struck with amazement, and asked the drayman if he could bring Eliza Baker forward, which he undertook to do in a short time.

In the interim, the jury and witnesses went again to view the body of deceased. Mr. Wood shed tears over the corpse, and was greatly affected, as well as all her relations: the drayman's story was treated as nonsense, but the jury, although of the same opinion, were determined to await his return.

In about a quarter of an hour the drayman returned, and introduced the real Eliza Baker, a fine looking young woman, and in good health.

To depict the astonishment of the relations and of Mr. Wood is totally impossible, and at first they were afraid to touch her.

She at last went forward, and took Mr. Wood by the hand, (who stood motionless,) and exclaimed "How could you make such a mistake as to take another body for mine? Do you think I could commit such an act?"

Mr. Wood could not reply, but fell senseless in a fit, and it was with great difficulty that seven men could hold him.

After some time he recovered, and walked away, to the astonishment of every one, with Eliza Baker, leaving his wife in the jury room. Several of the jurors remarked that they never saw such a strong likeness in their lives as there was between Eliza Baker and the deceased, which fully accounted for the mistake that the witnesses had made.

The whole scene was most extraordinary, and the countenances of witnesses and jurymen it is impossible to describe.

There was no evidence to prove who the deceased was; and the jury, after about 11 hours' investigation, returned a verdict of "Found Drowned," but by what means the deceased came into the water, there is no evidence to prove.

Bank of the United States.—We met a friend a few days since, in the street, who stated, (in the course of a casual and brief conversation,) that the exchanges of the bank of the United States, *made without charge*, in checks drawn, or [foreign] bank notes received, amounted to more than one hundred millions of dollars *per annum!* We thought ourselves pretty well informed as to the magnitude of the operations of this establishment, and fully knew that its facilities, afforded in exchanges and remittances, saved us several hundred dollars a year—but the greatness of the sum named caused us to express the belief that the gentleman had mistaken, or misunderstood, the amount. On which he said that he would obtain a copy of the whole statement which had been made of the 'exchange transactions' of the bank, during the last year—and hand it to us.

Such is the 'history' of the paper annexed, which we believe, is copied from certain of the documents that were laid before Congress*—and perhaps, has already been published; though we do not recollect to have seen it before. But whether or not, the facts set forth are of deep interest to the people of the United States, because of the astounding truth presented—that values to the amount of $241,714,912, were *exchanged* by the Bank of the United States in 1832, at about the average rate of one eleventh of one per cent.—or say, *ninety cents* on every *thousand dollars* of the whole sum: and that, of the above mighty amount, about $120,000,000 without any charge for premium; and, the average premium on the remaining one hundred and twenty millions being less than one fifth of one per cent. shows that a large part of this amount must, also, have been negotiated without charge; but the fifth of one per cent. *is a rate that would not nearly have insured the* SAFETY *of the mails, and paid the* EXTRA POSTAGE, *if bank notes, instead of drafts, had been transmitted.*

Our own little business, (in publishing the REGISTER) renders us able to speak of this matter in a very positive manner, for we have more or less subscribers in *every* state and territory of the union; and the truth is—to say nothing about *extra* postages on double, treble, and quadruple letters—that two per cent. hardly pays the *shavings* exacted of us by the brokers, on the bank notes received by us—except those of the bank of the United States and its offices, such as are issued in Maryland, and in the *cities* of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Richmond, only; for, although the issues by certain other local banks in Virginia, Deleware and Pennsylvania are freely received by the Baltimore banks in deposit, or freely circulated in Baltimore, they are not sufficient to bring down the average amount of shavings paid to less than about *two per cent.* on account of all other bank notes. There is no manner of doubt concerning this fact—for, though the bills of most of the banks in the United States are just as good, "*at home,*" as those of the Baltimore banks are to us—they may be only as *merchandise* [to *us*] and must be reduced into *money*, for use; for we never pay debts to our working people, or others, in "money," or currency, which the baker, and butcher, and grocer, will not receive of them—at par; and hence are compelled to *sell* bank notes received, as stated above.

We see that the average of all the *exchanges*, properly so called, of the bank of the United States, in 1832, was only *one eleventh of one per cent.* or 90 cents on every one thousand dollars, exchanged: that is, for drafts issued on, or paid, at "foreign" places, or on account of "foreign" bank notes received on deposit. Could a more moderate ratio be desired? And for this eleventh of one per cent. the goodness of the money remitted is rendered certain—the safety of the mails insured—its use by the individual for whom it is intended made almost positive—and a large amount in postages saved. For this is the practice of the bank; its drafts are made payable at one day's sight—but always paid on presentation, when *surely* offered by persons to whom they belong; the postage on a draft of $50,000 or $500,000 is no more than on the remittance of a one dollar bank bill; and the "one day's sight," with men doing business in a regular manner, not only renders a robbery of the mail, (if one should happen) useless to the robber, so far as the draft is concerned—but if the person who actually receives it, by any accident loses it, though even endorsed, he may arrest its payment and regain its amount, by making the fact known to the bank on which it is drawn—for that bank or office is furnished with daily lists of all the drafts that are made upon it, for the security of all parties. And by such safe, and beautiful, and cheap operations, we see that 241,717,912 dollars were transferred from places to places, in the last year.

There is a simplicity and strength in these facts, which must claim the admiration of every one that will reflect a moment upon them; and a harmony and usefulness which cannot escape the notice of any man, willing to receive knowledge.

State institutions, however correctly managed, cannot carry on these exchanges, unless at a much higher rate of premium, which would also be rendered more uncertain as to its *price*, or in the *extent* to which it might proceed—for reasons that will appear manifest to every person who is at all acquainted with the nature of exchanges. To manage them prudently, cheaply, and safely—they must be regulated by one common head, having a collected information of the supplies or wants of particular places; which is known, with all possible accuracy, at the parent bank in Philadelphia, because of the correct weekly returns which are made from its numerous offices; and, without such knowledge, these heavy exchanges could not be regularly made—no one, wishing to remit money, could either calculate the *time* or the *cost* of it, with that certainty which is so important in all mercantile transactions.—*Niles.*

*We since understand, that it is copied from a statement that was made to the senate.

The Girard Estates, which were awarded to his Heirs at Law, having been purchased after his will was made, were sold at public sale on the 30th ult. and struck off to Messrs. Bunker & Starr, for the large sum $99,510!—*Village Record.*

According to letters from Rome, the French Ambassador, M. de Latour Maubourg; declined, on his first visit to the Pope, to kiss the feet of his Holiness, as is the usage on such occasions.

The Lord Mayor of London observed, at a late public meeting in that capital, that if England were without Poor Laws, "she would require a military establishment often times greater extent than was at present considered necessary."—*Nat. Gaz.*

Important.—We understand that $150,000 of the stock of the Lancaster and Middletown rail road has been taken in Philadelphia. It is estimated that $280,000 will complete the road. It is also stated that $5,000 has been taken in the little village of Mountjoy. What amount has been taken at Elizabethtown, Middletown, and Harrisburg, we have not ascertained. We hope these places feel a laudable emulation in this important public work.—*Penn. Int.*

We are glad to hear it reported, in such a manner that we believe it, that the President of the United States has literally fulfilled the wish of our editorial friend at Philadelphia by throwing the *Proscription List* under the table: that is, he has determined to pay no regard to it. Some would have it that he has expressed his disapprobation of this new scheme of Reform, even more strongly than by a mere negative upon it. These modern Reformers *have over shot* the mark.—*Nat. Intel.*

The First Boat.—We learn that a boat, with twenty passengers, was drawn by horses on French creek from the mouth of Little Sugar to the mouth of Conneaut creek, a distance of four miles, from which we would judge this part of the creek to be in pretty good order for navigation.—*Crawford Messenger.*

Singular.—The fish in Conneaut Lake are said to be dying in great numbers, the shores of the lake are represented as being "white with them."—*Crawford Messenger.*

PITTSBURGH BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*Connecticut.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Bridgeport Bank	2
Philadelphia Banks	do	Conn. Bk. & Branch	do
Bank of Delaware co.	½	Conn. R. B'nk'ng Co.	do
Bank of Chester co.	do	Hartford Bank	do
Montgomery county	do	Fair. Co. Bk. & Br.	do
Germantown	do	Middletown Bank	do
Bank of Middletown	do	N. Haven City Bk.	do
Northumberland	do	Mechanics' Bank	do
Bank of Reading	do	Phœnix Bk. & Bran.	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	U. Bank, N. London	do
Chambersburgh	do	*New Jersey.*	
Gettysburgh	do	Com. Bk. Perth Am.	1½
Carlisle Bank	do	Farm. Bk. Mt. Holly	do
Columb. Bridge Co.	do	People's Bk. Patterson	do
Doylestown Bank	do	Mech. Bk. Newark	do
Easton Bank	do	Newark Ins. Com.	do
Erie Bank	do	State Bk. at Elizab't a	do
Farm'rs Bucks B. co	do	do Camden	do
Lancaster Bank	do	do Morristw'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	do Newark	do
Lebanon	do	do N. Brns.	do
Harrisburgh	do	Sussex Bk. Newton	do
Mon. Bk. Brownsv'lle	do	*Delaware.*	
Miner's Bk Pottsville	do	Bank of Delaware	½
Northampton	do	Bank of Smyrna	do
Wyoming, Wilksb.	do	Com. Bk. Delaware	do
York Bank	do	Wilming. & Brand.	do
New York.		*Maryland.*	
City Banks	1	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Albany B's	1½	Frederick co. Bank	½
Auburn	2	Bk. of Westminster	do
Bank of Buffalo	do	Hagerstown Bank	do
Chenango at Norwich	do	Susq. Br. Co. P. De.	1½
Bk of Genesee, Batav.	do	Bank of Salisbury	2
Geneva	do	*District of Columbia.*	
Bank of Utica	do	Bank of Alexandria	½
Rochester	do	Farm. Bank of do.	do
Bk. of Monroe at do.	do	Bk. of Potomac at do	do
Newburgh & branch.	do	Bk. of Washington	do
Bk of Or. co. at Gosh.	do	Patriotic Bank do	do
Bk. of Poughkeepsie	1½	Bank of Metropolis	do
Bk. of Troy & branch.	2	Farm. & Me. B. Geo.	do
Bk. of Utica & do.	do	U. Bk: of Georgetw'n	do
Bk. of Whitehall	do	*Virginia.*	
Broom co. Bk. Bing.	do	Bk. of Va. & Branch.	1
Greenbush & Troy	do	Farm. Bk. of Va. do.	do
Housatonic Bank	do	Bk. of the Val. & Br.	do
Lowell Bank	do	N. W. Bk. of Va.	½
Middlesex Bank	do	do. Br. at Wellsbrg.	do
Phœnix Bank	do	*North Carolina.*	
Man. & Mech. Bank	do	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	5
Rhode Island.		State bk. & branches	do
Bank of Bristol	2	*South Carolina.*	
Com. Bank do.	do	Bk. of S. Carolina	3
Mt. Hope Bk. do.	do	St. B'k & Branches	do
Bk. of North America	do	Planter's & Mec. Bk.	do
Exchange Bank	do	State Bk. of S. C.	do
Bank of R. Island	do	Union Bk. of S. C.	do
Village Bank	do	*Georgia.*	
Warwick Bank	do	Bank of Augusta	12
Washington Bank	do	Aug. Bank'g In. Co.	do
Indiana.		Bk of St. & Branch.	do
F. & M. Bk. of In.	5	Bk. of Dar. & Bran.	do
do Br. at Lawrencebrg	do	*Ohio.*	
Maine.		Bank of Chillicothe	½
Augusta Bank	2	Belmont Bank	do
Bangor Com. Bank	do	Mount Pleasant	do
Central Bk Hallowell	do